YUKON MINING REGULATIONS
In page form at the bookstores and th s omce. . Price 10c.

The Daily Colonist.

Wellington Collieries
....COAL....
HALL, GOEPEL & CO., Tel. 83 100 Gov. St.

VOL. LXXIX.--NO 57 VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, TUESDAY FEBRUARY 15 1898 FORTY-FIRST YEAR

COME AND SEE
The Snaps in Our Window.

Leather Purses, mounted in solid silver .....$1.00 to $2.50
Leather Card Cases, mounted in solid silver....$1.00 to $2.00
Gentlemen's Pocket Books from.....$1.50 to $3.00
Photo Frames in Leather, silver mounted.....$1.00 to $2.00
Leather Belts, with solid silver buckles.....50c. each
Silk Belts, with solid silver buckles.....50c. each

Come first and get best choice—
CHALLONER, MITCHELL & CO., THE JEWELLERS. 47 Government Street.

ESTABLISHED 1853
THE AMES-HOLDEN CO., OF MONTREAL, LTD
5000 pairs Miners' Specials now ready
First-class Footwear Wholesale Only

HELP WANTED....

To have you read our advertisement. It will be to your interest to do so, for it will save you money. You must buy Groceries. Where do you buy them? If not from us you are making a mistake. The lady of the house generally knows where she can get the most for her money. Our prices are hard to match.

A full assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds.
The finest assortment of Toilet and Laundry Soaps ever offered.
LaMont's Crystallized Eggs.
Devilled Crab, 15c tin.

...DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

KLONDIKE GOODS
Fur Coats and Caps, Leather Coats Lined with Lamb's Wool, Corduroy and Flannel Artic Stockings and Mitts, Sleeping Bags Lined with Fur and Wool, Waterproof Bags and Covers, Sleighs, etc.
.....AT ARTHUR HOLMES,
78 Yates St., Cor. Broad.

Klondyke Outfitting.....
WILSON BROS.
Wholesale Grocers...
Have the largest and best selected stock in the city of
Provisions, Groceries, Tools, Cooking Utensils, Tents, Etc
We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.
8 and 10 Yates Street, 76 and 79 Wharf St. VICTORIA, B.C.

THE OLD—
.....RELIABLE OUTFITTERS

Just the right stuff . .
35 years' experience . .
. Just the right amount .
. We have mined ourselves
Klondike Specialists
E. J. SAUNDERS & CO.

HIGH LIFE CIGARETTES.
3 P'K'GS FOR 25c.
AT E. A. MORRIS'.

Repeat Orders
From all the returned miners who bought their outfits from us last season . . .
The Finest Goods . . and the Best Packed
Is what they tell us. THE OLDEST OUTFITTERS ON THE CONTINENT
—HUDSON'S BAY CO.

Compressed Klondike Horse Feed
Patent applied for. This feed consists of Cut Hay, Crushed Oats and Corn, thoroughly mixed in proper proportion and compressed into bales measuring 11x18x18, and weighing 100 pounds. Indispensable for use on the Trails. Call and inspect. Manufactured only by.....
THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LTD.
19 Hastings Street, VANCOUVER
125 Government Street, VICTORIA

ANY Directory of the province excepting "The Williams" is only a copy of our old publication. The Williams Official Directory, 28 Broad St. f.5

TO RENT—Furnished rooms. Apply to 138 Blanchard street. ja15

WANTED—An agent and, or, canvasser by the Imperial Life Assurance Co. Apply H. G. Ross; general agent, Room 5, Five sisters Block. fe12

CARLOAD of Klondike horses for sale at Victoria Transfer Co.'s Stables, Broughton street. ja27

KLONDYKERS—You want a good furnished room. We have them to suit all, with or without board. Victoria Rental Agency, 60 Yates street. j19

KLONDYKE dog food, especially prepared, manufactured by the Brackman & Ker Milling Co., and for sale at their warehouse and at all grocers. j30

FOR SALE—Horses, carriages, harness, etc; also, to let, stable. No. 4 Broad St Apply to J. A. McDowell, at Simon Leiser & Co. fe9

FOUR dogs for sale; all trained to sleigh. Apply to E. Hicks Beach, Duncans. f 3

LATELY FROM THE EAST—Mrs. C. F. Winder will give lessons in music to a few select pupils; piano organ and pipe organ. For terms, etc., apply or address Room 1, Belmont Building, 60 Yates street. f13

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET,
Have several convenient houses
For Sale or Rent.

Klondike Life Policies
On most favorable terms.
Intending miners should assure their lives. fe13

POSTPONED AUCTION
The sale of Contractor's Plant advertised to take place yesterday at the Government grounds was postponed and will be held
TO-DAY
Feb. 15th, at 11 O'clock Sharp.
Rain or shine.
W. T. HARDAKER, AUCTIONEER

To Candy Dealers Manufacturers and Others.
AUCTION
I am instructed by Mr. Tippins, who is retiring from business to remove to my sale-rooms Douglas Street, and sell without reserve on . . . . . .
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH
AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Large and fresh stock of
Choice Candies, Jellies, Etc.
CANDY MACHINERY AND MOULDS,
Eight show cases, 2 sets of scales, counters, air-tight hester, shelving and numerous other articles required in a good candy business. At commencement of sale I will offer a young Brown Horse. Terms Cash.
W. T HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

Get Our . . .
Miners' Medicine Chests
WITH
Medical Guide . . .
BOWES & CO., Chemists.
100 Government Street
Near Yates Street....

New Advertisements

On and after this date all New Advertisements will be found on Page 2, and all small advertisements such as wanted, etc., will be found under their proper classification on same page.

WHAT DE LOME DID.

He Confessed to Writing That Foolish Letter But Was in No Hurry to Resign.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—According to the Herald, of Madrid, dated February 10, just received here by mail, the Spanish cabinet on that day was occupied exclusively, under the presidency of the Queen Regent, in discussing the affairs of the Dupuy de Lome letter. After leaving the Queen Regent the ministers adjourned to the office of the secretary of state and there resumed the discussion, at the conclusion of which an official note was issued. According to this note, it was not until Spain had asked Senor de Lome for an explanation that he resigned.

The note says: "The government having asked our minister at Washington for an explanation respecting the letter attributed to him and written to Senor Canalejas, Senor De Lome replied admitting its authenticity." Senor De Lome announced his position and he begged the government to accept his resignation. The ministers thereupon decided to telegraph an acceptance.

The cabinet to-day decided to appoint Senor Louis Polobernabe as De Lome's successor.

A decree will be issued convening the chambers before the end of the month so as to enable the election of the new cortes to occur on March 20.

Advertising will secure you trade Let the public know what you have for sale Give it a fair trial. x

REACHING FOR MORE.

Congress Devising Still More Schemes to Favor United States Shipping.

Bill Specifically Framed to Meet the Case on the Alaskan Coast.

It Aims at Denying to Canadian Craft the Trade of Canada's Gold Fields.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The house committee on merchant marine and fisheries held a meeting to-day, going over proposed changes in the navigation laws to remove troublesome problems arising in Alaskan commerce. As a result the committee have favorably reported to the house the Payne bill, providing for several amendments to the navigation laws. The bill is framed to meet new conditions created by the gold discoveries on the Yukon river and its objects and effects are explained in a comprehensive report made to the committee by Secretary Gage. It strengthens and makes explicit the laws regarding the general policy of the government that the coast trade, including the trade between the rest of the United States and Alaska, shall be reserved exclusively to American vessels, and covers more explicitly the situation.

MR. GLADSTONE'S AILMENT.

The Complaint Given a Name—He Has Enjoyed the Trip Abroad and Returns This Week.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Saturday Review says it hears from good authority that the specific complaint from which Mr. Gladstone is suffering is what some specialists call necrosis of the nose bone. Others, however, fear his trouble is cancer.

A despatch from Cannes to the Daily News says that provisional arrangements have been made for Mr. Gladstone's return to England this week, in accordance with planes on his departure from home.

The Review's correspondent declares that he is unable to say whether Mr. Gladstone has been benefitted by his sojourn, but adds that he has enjoyed it even more than he expected.

CHINESE FINANCES.

Holland Now Offering a Loan—Plan for Increasing Military Defence Force.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 14.—It is reported that Dr. Knobel, the Dutch minister at Pekin, is trying to arrange a five per cent. loan of £4,000,000 to be secured by a portion of the customs revenue.

Local mandarins assert that China has offered, instead of Talienwan, two free ports in the province of Huhnan, one being the capital. They also state that a general will be appointed and empowered to raise sixty thousand men, with headquarters at Ping Yang, province of Shan, co-operating with the Pekin force if the Imperial capital should be threatened.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

So Thought Absconder Tebbitts When He Started His Trip from Boston.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The secretary of state to-day issued the proper papers to Police Inspector Watts, of Boston, to secure the possession of Abraham Tebbitts, of Boston, now under arrest for extradition at Regina, N.W.T, on a charge of larceny of the amount of about $25,000.

It is alleged that Tebbitts secured the delivery of large quantities of leather at a dock in Boston, representing himself to be of the firm of Tebbitt & Co, a reputable concern. Selling the bills of lading for the leather he escaped from the country.

A WAR COMING.

Costa Rica and Nicaragua the Belligerents—British Ships Looking On.

NEW YORK, Feb.—The Herald correspondent at Managua says: Two British warships are now in Nicaraguan waters and more are expected. One of these now in Nicaragua is at Corinto and the other is at San Juan del Sur.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says: There is a general impression among pan-American diplomats here that Costa Rica and Nicaragua are very near war. Both governments have assumed belligerent attitudes, information of which has reached Washington, and was printed in the Herald, and it is the expectation of Central Americans in this city that President Zelaya will demand a disavowal of Costa Rica's responsibility in connection with the revolution in San Juan del Sur. Whether the President of Costa Rica would comply with President Zelaya's demand, and whether Nicaragua would have the support of Salvador and Honduras in case of war, are questions which pan-Americans are asking each other. Those in touch with the Costa Rica legation in this city express the opinion that the government will not comply with the prospective demand of the Nicaraguan president, and in this event the war is likely to follow.

AFTER a most exciting game the Swift's last night defeated the Wasps by a score of 14 points to 10 at basket ball.

BRITISH INDIAN POLICY.

Occupation of Chitral Alleged as the Cause of the Frontier Troubles.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The house to-day discussed the amendment of John Lawson Walton, Liberal member for South Leeds, to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and raising the question of the government's Indian frontier policy. Mr. Walton criticized from a Liberal standpoint disapproving of the occupation of Chitral as being the source of the present troubles, and urging the government not to tamper with the independence of the frontier tribes, who, he said, were "the natural bulwark of India."

Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, replied. He said it was impossible to evacuate Chitral without impairing a prestige of Great Britain and the tranquillity of those tribes. The present trouble, he continued, proved that the occupation of Chitral was welcome, and he warmly repelled the charges that the government had been guilty of a breach of faith with the local tribes in continuing the occupation.

Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, Liberal member for East Wolverhampton, secretary of state for India in the last Liberal cabinet, rebutted the charge that the Liberal government had agreed to a permanent occupation of Chitral. The future, however, would be more important, he said, than the past, which had been a costly blunder and the Liberals would resist the forward tendency of the military party in India. He urged that the Indian council should have some control of the expenditures, as the greatest danger which threatened the Northwest frontier was "a policy of aggressive militarism."

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Political Flavor in Penitentiary Religion—Importing Superior Domestic Servants.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 14.—(Special)—It is understood that on March 1, J. W. Goulding, Protestant chaplain at Stoney Mountain penitentiary for the last twelve years, will be succeeded by Rev. A. M. Finn, of Portage la Prairie. Mr. Goulding is a clergyman of the Church of England and Mr. Finn is a Methodist. A Tribune reporter was told that it is likely a special meeting of the executive committee of the diocese of Rupert's Land will be called to formulate a protest against the change, which is for political reasons only.

A party of seventy-five Klondikers passed through the city from the East on Saturday. A. C. Fraser, member of the legislature for Brandon, joined the Klondikers yesterday.

Mrs. Livingstone, of this city, has received an appointment from the department of the interior to take charge of the immigration of a superior class of domestic servants from Great Britain to Manitoba and the Territories.

Dunbar, of the Winnipeg Thistles, had his first loss in the Winnipeg curling bonspeil this morning from Verner, of the Granites, in the semi-finals of the Walkerville event. The bonspeil was concluded to-night with the exception of the finals for the Challenge and Caledonian events. Dunbar of the Winnipeg Thistles is in with finals, meeting McDiarmid of the Granites in the former, and Smith of Regina in the latter event. The Dolge international is between Peel of the Winnipeg Thistles and Grassie of Portage la Prairie, and is being played to-night. The Walkerville was won by Verner of the Winnipeg Granites, with Ewart second and Dunbar third. The Patterson consolation was won by Smith of Regina, the Tuckett trophy by the Morden rinks and the Galt cup by Regina.

Battleship Ashore.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Advices from Port Said report that the British battleship Victorious, which sailed from Malta February 11 for China, went ashore outside the bar while entering that port.

Kidnapping a Prince.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 14.—An attempt was made late Saturday evening to kidnap Prince Clarence, formerly chief of the Mosquito territory, who is now living here as a pensioner of the British government. The attempt is believed to have been the result of Nicaraguan instigation.

Montreal Enterprise.

MONTREAL, Feb 14.—(Special)—The chairman of the finance committee of Montreal proposes to start a huge civic lottery for the purpose of paying the city debt.

The Plague.

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.—Mme. Florence Morgan, the superintendent of the plague hospital, has died here of the bubonic plague.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. x

LOST WITH ALL HANDS.

The "Clara Nevada" Afire in the North and Shattered by Resulting Explosion.

Forty Persons on Board Supposed to Have Perished in Sight of Land.

The Little Craft Bound Home to Seattle on First Trip in Yukon Service.

UNION, Feb. 14. — (Special) — The Islander, which arrived here this morning, reports that the steamer Clara Navada, which left Dyea and Skagway on Saturday afternoon, February 5, has so far failed to report at Juneau. As she was carrying several passengers from Skagway to Juneau her not reaching there looks badly.

Some steamer has met with disaster near Seward City, fifty miles north of Juneau. Some parties claim to have seen a steamer on fire and heard an explosion, and passengers say that the Clara Navada was on fire on the trip up and had to have her boilers repaired. The beach near Seward City is strewn with wreckage, some of it painted in the same coloring as the Nevada. The wreckage was seen by Captain Thomas Latham of the steamer Coleman, which arrived at Juneau from Skagway. The captain and crew all think it is the Nevada.

George Beck and wife, of Seward City, on the evening of February 5 saw a small steamer well out in the channel, at first bucking a head wind and afterwards breaking out into flames. Some of the wreckage which has come ashore at Seward City is charred, which confirms their story. It is supposed that the vessel was running for shelter into Berner bay, on which Seward City is situated.

There appears to be no question but that some boat has come to grief, and as the Nevada is the only boat not accounted for, it is thought to be her. All hands are supposed to be lost, about 40 people. The Nevada was running between Seattle and Skagway and was on her first trip. She was the old U.S.S. Hassler. She should have left Seattle on her second trip last Saturday.

The steamer Rustler had left Juneau to look after any possible survivors.

THE KLONDIKE RUSH

Making Its Presence Felt on the Great Atlantic Liners—One Hundred a Day Through Montreal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 14.—(Special)—The Klondike rush from here is setting in in good shape. Over seventy left on Saturday for the West bound for the gold fields. Eight were from the State of Maine. The average number is about one hundred men each day.

Mr. C. Rutherford, a mining engineer of Buluwayo, Matabeleland, South Africa, was here yesterday en route to Ottawa. He stated that his mission is to examine the Lake of the Woods and Kootenay gold fields. Mr. Rutherford said that there were fifty Klondikers on the Gallia, the steamer on which he crossed the Atlantic.

C.P.R. STATEMENT.

Receipts for Last Year and How the Money Was Disposed Of.

MONTREAL, Feb. 14.—At a meeting of the directors of the C.P.R. Company today the usual half-yearly dividend of two per cent. on the preferred stock was declared and a dividend of two and a half per cent. was also declared on the ordinary stock, making with the dividend already paid four per cent. for the past year.

The results for the year were: Gross earnings, $24,049,534; working expenses, $13,745,758; net earnings, $10,303,775; income from other sources, $370,706; total net income, $10,644,482; fixed charges, including guarantees and interest on land bonds, $6,783,367; net revenue available for dividends, $3,861,115; out of which a dividend of two per cent. on the preferred and one and a half per cent. on the common stock for the June half year was paid in October last.

SIMON LEISER & CO.
Wholesale Grocers and Importers
KLONDYKE OUTFITTERS
We Carry the Largest Stock of Groceries in the Province of British Columbia.
We are sole agents for.....
Ames' Vegetable Pemican A Delicious Food. Prepared in 5 Minutes. Put Up In Cans.
Evaporated Vegetable Soup
to the least possible bulk, it is easy to transport made from Pemican in less than 5 minutes.
Always ready for instant use as soon as you have boiling water.
All goods sold by us will be carefully put up in packages suitable for transportation on boats, sleighs or pack animals. We are sole agents for the best PATENT PORTABLE YUKON HOUSE and CAMP BED—both of the latest invention, and are prepared to sell them at a reasonable price. All papers for free entry of outfits into the Klondyke required by customs authorities prepared by us free of charge.
SIMON LEISER & CO., VICTORIA, B.C.

ATHLETE AND SWEET CAPORAL
10 CENTS PER PACKET.
CIGARETTES
—AT—
H. L. SALMON'S, LEADING TOBACCONIST
Salmon Block, Victoria, B.C.

"To drink a tea that is perfection after using ordinary kinds surprises most people and may surprise you."

Try Blue Ribbon

THE PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

Business Well Under Way With Debate of the Address in Reply.

The Premier Speaks With Pride of Marvellous Development in Recent Years.

The fourth session of the seventh parliament of British Columbia commenced in earnest yesterday afternoon, when the debate upon the address in reply to the speech from the throne proceeded, for upwards of three and a half hours, to be again continued at the sitting of the house to-day. The Speaker took the chair yesterday at 2 o'clock, prayers being read by the Bishop of Columbia. Several petitions were presented.

On the order for the address in reply to the speech being called:

Mr. Williams (Vancouver) objected that the questions on the order paper should be answered prior to the debate on the speech, as members would then be able to give the subject matter of the sessional programme more intelligent consideration.

Mr. Speaker ruled that this was contrary to practice.

Major Mutter then moved the address. Upon rising, the senior member for Cowichan-Alberni first expressed the diffidence he felt in attempting to do justice to the demands of the great occasion of the first meeting for the transaction of ordinary business in the new and magnificent buildings. He warmly congratulated the architect and clerk of works for the fidelity with which the artist's designs have been carried on to completion, for the faithfulness of the work and the remarkable ingenuity with which all difficulties have been met by him as they have arisen; "so that we have buildings which for absolute honesty of construction are perhaps unique on the continent of America, and which are the wonder of all visitors from other lands for the moderate cost at which they have been erected, as well as for their beauty and their substantial character."

Touching upon the next subject of the address he proceeded: "That the revenue of the country has been expanding is undoubted, as the following figures which I have the pleasure to quote will show: I find that the revenue for the ten years, 1878-88 to 1896-97, inclusive, increased from $608,678 to $1,383,048 from all sources; excluding Dominion subsidies from $396,527 to $1,140,359, and exclusive of Dominion subsidy and land sales, from $317,654 to $1,054,145, as more fully shown in the statement which I beg leave to submit:

REVENUE.

	All Sources.	Exclusive Dom. Subsidy.	Ex. Dom. Sub. & Land Sales.
1887-88	$ 608,678	$ 396,527	$ 315,654
1888-89	706,769	494,628	351,810
1889-90	845,552	533,371	288,842
1890-91	964,543	572,792	509,241
1891-92	1,038,237	799,873	586,354
1892-93	1,019,206	773,088	593,089
1893-94	821,660	578,075	544,158
1894-95	896,025	653,336	627,456
1895-96	989,765	747,076	683,073
1896-97	1,383,048	1,140,359	1,054,145

Land sales in the successive years dealt with are set down as below: 1887-88, $80,873; 1888-89, $132,817; 1889-90, $244,829; 1890-91, $243,551; 1891-92, $213,419; 1892-93, $179,999; 1893-94, $33,917; 1894-95, $25,880; 1895-96, $64,003; and 1896-97, $86,214. The difference in income thus shown from the year 1887-88 to the fiscal year 1896-97 is $738,491, or an average increase of $82,054. The increase of revenue, exclusive of Dominion subsidy, is shown as $743,832, or an average of $82,648; and the increase of revenue from all sources appears at $774,370, or an average of $86,041.

Having presented this significant table, Major Mutter continued: "The construction of the line from Penticton to the Boundary country within about eighteen months, opening up the far-famed Okanagan valley and throwing a large amount of freight on to the Shuswap & Okanagan railway will make it a paying branch, and eventually the line will be carried on to the Coast by way of Chilliwack. It is likely that early construction of the Chilliwack line will be made, and herein again is cause found for congratulation to the government. It must be a source of undoubted satisfaction to this house and to the province that the discovery of gold and other metals has given such an impetus to the general prosperity of the province, as also the important fact that the coal fields in the Crow's Nest Pass are likely to be available by the building of the Crow's Nest Pass railway within a reasonable time. The increase in the population of the province in certain localities indicates that they are fairly entitled to increased representation at once, but a fuller system of redistribution should naturally come after the census of 1901. There are such vast changes taking place in the province at the present time that Kootenay, which a few years ago was sparsely inhabited, is now probably the most populous part of the entire province. In the far North similar causes are at work, in the Cassiar and Omineca districts, which are likely to introduce large populations to those sections. Then we see in Lillooet in the centre, on the coasts of the mainland and of the island, similar developments at work, all of which indicate clearly that the population in these districts will also be largely augmented. I am pleased to observe that attention is to be paid to agriculture, which I trust will be of a liberal and enlightened character. Although the timber industry was for some time depressed, I trust that it will, with the other industries of the province, feel the benefit of the expected revival we are now anticipating, and that the improvement which has been experienced is only the beginning of a long period of prosperity. It is satisfactory to note that the fisheries of the province are in a productive condition, and that this industry it is in the power of the house to foster in a judicious manner. In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I can only echo the desire of the people of the province that we may do justice to their aspirations and high hopes for the future so far as it in us lies, by the acts which we pass; and that the discussions which we may enter into may redound to the character of the legislative assembly of British Columbia. And that we may keep constantly before us the refrain to his Jubilee ode by our great battle hymn writer:

"Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet—
Lest we forget—lest we forget."

Mr. Adams (Cariboo), in seconding the reply, took occasion first of all to add his congratulations to the government and the house on the completion of the handsome new home in which the legislature found itself. The impression the buildings would make was a good thing for the country, and for it as well as the completion of the buildings the country deserved congratulation. The expansion of the revenue, alluded to in the speech, was certainly very encouraging to all having the interests of the province at heart, and in this connection he had been able to make a few comparisons which would possibly interest the members. He found that the revenue for the year ending 1st of June 1896 was $989,756.22, which for the succeeding year it was $1,383,046.24, a very substantial increase of $393,290.02. The net expenditure for the same period on the contrary showed a decrease of $45,651.99, the figures being $1,614,723.62 for 1896 and but $1,569,071.63 for the following year. As to the sections of the province showing revenue increase, Victoria city might be pointed to with an advance of $32,113.26; Cowichan-Alberni, $2,589-05; North Nanaimo, $5,487.61; South Nanaimo, $3,410.44; Comox, $11,950.20; Westminster district, $27,089.71; Vancouver, $2,583.28; Yale, $26,891.19; Lillooet, $7,453.39; East Kootenay, $9,962.99; West Kootenay, $187,998.76; Cariboo, $8,861.34; and Cassiar, $160.11. The hon. member for Cariboo considered this an exceptionally good showing, especially when it was taken into consideration that on the 30th of June the rush to the new found gold fields of the North had not commenced, and the Klondike discoveries cannot therefore be pointed to as the unanticipated cause of provincial prosperity. Considering what had taken place since that time it was only fair to expect a greater prosperity than could possibly have been looked for had not the Klondike burst upon the world as the richest and probably most extensive area of placer mining ground in the world. While the Klondike itself was not in British Columbia it was a certainty that indirectly it would be of great benefit to this province as many miners would find their way into the northern districts of British Columbia as yet unexplored and possibly containing as many fortunes as even the wonderful gold lands farther north, whose fame the world was now ringing with. He hoped that during the present session liberal votes would be made to open up with roads and trails this northern mining country of our own, as it could not be successfully developed without these—to be followed later on by some better facilities of transportation. With the promised influx into the North country of 100,000 men, or even of half that number, an opportunity would be afforded for British Columbia securing the opening up of her northern mineral stretches which otherwise might have been long waited for. He might suggest the construction of a good road from Quesnelle Mouth to Telegraph Creek, with trails leading from that road into the ore belt. He was pleased to see in the address, also reference to the early construction of the Victoria, Vancouver and Eastern road, for when that road was completed into Kootenay he was confident the merchants of the Coast would have sufficient enterprise to secure their full share of the trade of the mining districts. As to redistribution, he was especially pleased to see that the government intended doing something in this direction, and hoped that the forthcoming measure would be a fair one and calculated to give satisfaction to all. He noted in passing that his own district had on the occasion of the last redistribution measure lost a member, and hoped that the present opportunity would not be lost, of seeing justice done to Cariboo in this particular. The abundant harvest and good prices established during the year were certainly cause for congratulation. Hay, which one year ago sold at the wharf in Victoria for $8 a ton, now brought the seller $18, while potatoes had risen in the twelvemonth from $4 a ton to $10, and oats from $15 to $25. The dairying industry was also receiving the attention of the government, and was, he was glad to see, about to receive encouragement. He hoped that the assistance contemplated would be in the nature of instructing the people of the province how to make good butter and cheese, as a large amount of dairy produce was still being brought into the country which could much better be made at home. Even Cariboo, which was in an excellent position to produce the best dairy products, appeared not to have yet obtained the key to the secret of making the best grades of butter and cheese; as soon as instruction was obtainable as to how to make the best, the importation would stop on the home article proving better and more immediately available. Since he had been a member of the house he had lost no opportunity of impressing upon the representatives of the farming districts the necessity of doing everything possible to encourage the opening up of the mines, as a home market was thereby created, the importance of which could not be over-estimated. A further certainty of a good market at home appeared to him to be found in the present rush to the North, in which an immense quantity of both home and foreign produce was at present being consumed by the many companies and individuals outfitting to try their fortunes in the northern gold fields.

The Leader of the Opposition, while willing to afford members of the other side every opportunity to take credit to themselves for the prosperity at present enjoyed by the province, was a little mystified as to the meaning to be drawn from the remarks of the mover and seconder of the reply. He had not been able to gather from their remarks whether or not they desired to give the government all honor for the discovery of the Klondike, but so it seemed from the tenor of their observations. The Klondike finds would undoubtedly increase the prosperity and prestige of British Columbia materially, and he was glad to see the honorable gentlemen opposite suggest the necessity of improving the means of communication in the North in connection therewith, as otherwise the advantages to be derived from the opening of this new and profitable trade would accrue very largely to our cousins over the boundary. If, on the other hand, proper means of communication were afforded, it was most probable that the exploration and development of Northern British Columbia would be materially hastened through the discoveries farther north—the great requirements were railways and ordinary roads and trails. As to the eloquent peroration of the member for Cowichan-Alberni, and the quotation "Lest we forget," the government had forgotten the prayer of the distant districts for better roads; it had forgotten the repeated requests made to it for improvements necessary for the development of the latent resources of the country, and while building a palace for its own occupancy, had forgotten the poor settlers and their needs in a manner which they had good cause to remember. Congratulation had been heaped upon the government for the increase in the provincial revenue, and all would join in expressing pleasure that the revenue had so increased. At the same time it should not be forgotten that the expenditure had also increased, and in a manner even more rapid and worthy of serious consideration. He too hoped that the time would come when the revenue of the country would be sufficient for its expenditures, but so for there was no reason to believe that this time was any nearer at hand than ten years ago. This happy time had certainly not yet arrived, nor did the public accounts disclose any reason to believe that it was near at hand. There were some things that he could not congratulate the government upon, and one of these arose in connection with the act of last session relating to the employment of Chinese and Japanese on works of companies receiving special concessions from the house. This measure had passed by a majority although several members of the government had seen fit to vigorously oppose it, and having been passed by the house it was the duty of the government to see that its provisions were carried out—either this or resign to the people whose wishes as expressed by the legislature they had not carried out. But this was not what had been done. He did not say they had not been sincere, but the circumstances prima facie pointed to insincerity, and called for a better explanation that had yet been made or even attempted. One other matter of non-fulfilment that he would speak of arose in connection with the Premier's visit to Revelstoke during the past year and his promises of protection from the Columbia river. There were still other matters which he felt it his duty to allude to at this stage of the session. It will be remembered that last session the immediate passing of the estimates was urged for one thing on account of the desirability of at once appointing an inspector of metalliferous mines for the Kootenays. The appointment in question had not promptly been made, but while the government waited to select a man accidents had occurred, which might very possibly have been obviated had the position of inspector been filled by a competent man. He regretted that the government had been so long in calling the members together for the work of the session. He thought that the government had lost the confidence of the people, and urged that the promised redistribution measure be introduced at the earliest possible moment, discussed and passed upon, and that the appeal to the people should follow immediately. In conclusian, he took occasion to refer to the fact that members of the government had seen fit to allow their names to be placed on the prospectuses of mining companies, their official positions as heads of the government of British Columbia being thereby used to induce investment in the stocks of the companies in question. That the members of the government should have done this he held to be unfortunate, for the use of their names had been merely for the purpose of decoying London investors, and whether the investments were good or not, the use made of the names of the president of the council could not be too strongly condemned by the house. He regretted that the two gentlemen named had seen fit to adopt the course they had and which, he held, was censured as

Continued on Page Three.

BOATS

At Lake Bennett

The undersigned

Owners of timber limits and general store at Lake Bennett, British Columbia, (mills, steamers and horse tram way now under construction) will during the coming season, have boats of all sizes, and lumber in any quantity for sale and at reasonable prices. For further particulars apply to . . . . .

Munn, Holland & Co., AGENTS

Victoria-Yukon Trading Company L'd.

SEATTLE AT OTTAWA!

Petitioning the Government to Have Miners' Licenses Issued in the States.

Suggested Branch for Stikine Railway—The Rothschilds Yet Pushing Their Road.

Alaska Commercial Company Protesting the Coasting Laws—Cost of Yukon Force.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—Congressman Lewis of Seattle arrived from Washington to-day armed with letters of introduction from Sir Julian Pauncefote, his object being to endeavor to induce the government to permit British consuls and vice-consuls in the United States to issue free miners' certificates, and one, at the very least, at Lake Tagish. Mr. Lewis is sanguine he will secure this latter concession. He will see Mr. Sifton to-morrow. He is here at the instance of Seattle business men and the chamber of commerce of that city.

Wm. Mackenzie is here and a new deal regarding the railway contract is said to be under way. The government, desiring to be wholly independent of the States, will endeavor to make arrangements for the speedy construction of a railway from Alice Arm to Glenora, there to connect with the Teslin road.

Hamilton Smith, representative of the Rothschilds, is here and has not yet abandoned all hopes of securing a charter for a railway via the Dalton trail.

Newman and Wilson, representatives of the Alaska Commercial Company, are here to urge the government to withdraw the customs regulations issued last week requiring Canadian goods for Yukon to be carried in British bottoms, otherwise to pay full duty.

A remarkable incident of to-day is an attack on the terms of the Yukon bargain by Senator O'Donoghue, a Liberal.

Mr. Maxwell will introduce a bill to increase the Chinese immigration tax from $50 to $500 per head.

Sixty-one questions were on the order paper to-day, most of which were answered. Premier Laurier said that Commissioner Walsh's salary is $5,000, Registrar Wade's $2,000. At present 184 police are in the Yukon or are on the way thither. The monthly cost per man is approximately $125. Since July 1st last the cost of the force in the Yukon has been approximately $130,000.

Premier Laurier told Mr. Foster that a license to dredge on Hunker creek, for a territory 2½ by 1½ miles, has been granted to R. Anderson for $500 per annum and a royalty of 10 per cent. of the output over $1,000.

UNITED STATES DEMANDS.

Wholesale Concessions Named as the Price of Bonding Privileges at Wrangel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senator Gainsborough to-day introduced the following amendment to the house bill, pending before the committee on public lands, extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way in Alaska:

"That permission to enter goods under bonds, or to place them in bonded warehouse at the port of Wrangel, in the district of Alaska, and to withdraw the same for exportation to any place in British Columbia or the Northwest Territory, shall not be granted until proclamation is made by the President of the United States that no exclusive privilege of transporting through British Columbia or the Northwest Territory goods or passengers arriving from or destined for other ports in Alaska has been or will be granted to any persons of incorporation by the government of the Dominion of Canada;

And further, that the privilege shall be duly accorded to responsible persons or corporations operating transportation in British Columbia or the Northwest Territory to make direct commmuication with transportation lines in Alaska;

And further, that the Dominion government has consented to and is allowing the entry free of duty of all miners' outfits and supplies of provisions and clothing, the whole not exceeding in quantity 2,500 pounds for each person proposing to engage in mining in British Columbia or the North Territories;

"And further, that fishing vessels of the United States having authority under the laws of the United States to touch and trade at any port or ports, place or places in the British dominions of North America shall have the privilege of entering such port or ports, place or places, for the purpose of purchasing bait and all other such places and outfits in the same manner and under the same regulations as may exist therein applicable to trading vessels of the most favored nations and of transhipping the catch to be shipped in bond through the said Dominion without payment of duty in the same manner as other merchandise destined for the United States may thus be transhipped."

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, billiousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

The medical properties of Hall's Hair Renewer to invigorate the scalp, remove dandruff, restores the hair and its color, surpass anything of its kind.

Tailor made Mackinaw suits with hood and storm collar. B. Williams & Co.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of heir worth. They are small and easy to take.

Leather Coats with sheep skin lining for Klondike Trade. B Williams & Co.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger 286 Yates street.—Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Geo. Munro's, 89 Government street; Speed Bros., corner Douglas and Fort; or Blair & Gordon, corner Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to. de

DYSPEPSIA DECAMPS

When Its Victim Begins to Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

A Domestic Tragedy Averted—Divorce Prevented by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—They are the Only Cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and all Stomach Troubles.

He loved his wife, and she loved him. Life should have been happy for both.

But he did not like her pies. They were not like his mother used to make. They gave him dyspepsia. He grew sallow and thin. His temper became irritable and uncertain. Life was miserable for them both. They quarrelled, and talked of the divorce court.

One day he read of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. But he had lost faith in everything, and didn't believe what was said of them. Then a friend told him that Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets had cured him of Dyspepsia in two weeks.

He bought a box. So much benefit did he get, that when this box was finished he bought another. That one cured him totally. He used two Tablets after each meal.

Now he eats his wife's pies every day, and says they cannot be equalled. He and his wife are happy—thanks to Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the one and only medicine known to man that can cure Indigestion, Dyspepsia Sour Stomach, Foul Breath, and all disorders of the stomach and digestive system.

One or two tablets after each meal is all you need. Use them and eat any wholesome food. It will nourish you, as it should. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest the food, give the stomach a rest, tone, and strengthen it. In each box of the Tablets is a supply of small brown tablets that regulate the bowels, causing them to do their work promptly, thoroughly, naturally and regularly.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2. 50, or they will be sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodd's Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

WILL SAIL TO-DAY.

The Steamer "Joan" Will Make a Special Trip North.

Messrs. F. C. Davidge & Co. will despatch the steamer Joan north to Wrangel this evening. The trip is to be a special one and is being made by the steamer because no other suitable vessel is available. There is a load of passengers and freight waiting for the steamer, and as it would be too long to hold it until the Thistle and Richard III return from their present voyages, the Joan is being brought into service. It is understood the steamer's entire load is for Wrangel, the disembarking point for miners going into the Yukon via the Stikine.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 14.—(Special)—J. H. Hoare, local manager for Mackenzie & Mann, returned from Victoria to-day, having chartered the Joan to take up the first consignment of laborers to clear the way for the all-Canadian road to the Yukon.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them

NOTICE.

THE DAILY COLONIST is for sale at the news stands and on the streets of Vancouver on the arrival of the steamer from Victoria and at the following additional places on the provincial mainland.

NEW WESTMINSTER, D. Lyall & Co.
KAMLOOPS, W. T. Slavin, J. A. Halton.
MARA, M. Skojeski.
VERNON, Smith Bros,
REVELSTOKE, Batterson & Co., F. B. Wells, Can. Drug and Book Co., C.P.R. station; A. J. Aman, C.P.R. station; McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Revelstoke station.
NELSON, A. Purdy, Thomson Stationery Co.
SLOCAN, Slocan News Co.
SANDON, Slocan News Co.
SILVERTON, Silverton News Co.
ROSSLAND, M. W. Simpson.
TRAIL, F. W. Brown.
KASLO, Lemon & Young.
NEW DENVER, C. F. Nelson.

And may also be had from the news agents on all regular C. P. R. trains running out of Vancouver.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. O. U. W. HALL, Yates St.

Open every evening and Wednesday and Saturday matinees, the

Lindley Stock Company

"Success follows success."—World.
"What they have promised they have performed."—News-Advertiser.

Tuesday, Feb. 15,

Carleton's Clever comedy

A GILDED FOOL

ADMISSION, 15c.; Reserved Seats, 30 and 50c.

Seats may be secured one week in advance at Lombard's Music Store, Fort St.
Doors open at 7:30.

Matinee Wednesday.
Wednesday Night
"The Charity Ball."

MUSICAL.

MR. JESSE A. LONGFIELD, from Hopkinson's, England tunes and repairs pianos, harmoniums, American organs, etc., on reasonable terms. Address 166 Pandora street. j19

THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 166 Pandora St., Victoria. Princ'l Mr. A. Longfield, F.V.C.M. Piano, organ, singing, violin and violoncello. Lessons on reasonable terms. Pupils can be visited at their residence if required. j19

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A sable and white collie puppy dog. Finder will receive reward by returning same to Savannah Photo Parlors, 5 Sisters Block.

LOST—At Beacon Hill; a small blue enamel locket, with photograph inside. Finder will receive reward on returning to 62 Government St. f15

LOST—A fur collar (marten), on Pandora avenue, last evening, between First Presbyterian church and Vancouver St. Please return to Colonist office.

Advertisements under the heads of Lost, Found For Sale or To Let and Situations Wanted will be inserted at the rate o one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance No advertisement received for less than twenty five cents.

WANTS.

WANTED—Position as accountant or manager of stores, by a thoroughly experienced and competent man; first-class references Address A.B., P. O. Box 803, City. f15

WANTED—New or second-hand buggy, or a buck-board seated for four; must be guaranteed in good order. Apply W.N., this office. f15

WANTED—A young lady, educated in the old country, wishes a situation as governess; she teaches English, French, music and needlework; is a very good musician. Address O S W., Colonist office.

WANTED—Situation as companion to lady, or to teach young children; object, a home. E.M., 195 Johnson St., City. f15

WANTED—10,000 oak staves, (Island oak) Apply 28 Belcher street. fe12

WANTED—A capable nurse for 8 months old baby. Apply to Mrs. Law, 1163 Georgia street, Vancouver, B.C. fe12

WANTED—Pantry girl. Hotel Victoria. fe10

WANTED—10,000 oak staves. Apply 28 Belcher street. fe10

WANTED—A good general servant to go to Alberni. Apply between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. at 29 Pioneer St. fe10

WANTED—Reliable woman for light housework in a small family; no children, can sleep home if preferred. Apply 178 Yates St

WANTED—To rent for two weeks No 6 Remington typewriter: must be in good order. Address F. C. Davidge & Co. j30

WANTED—At the highest price paid for second-hand clothing, furniture, stoves, also old copper and brass. 60½ Johnson St. j11

WANTED—A well situated lot on Oak Bay avenue, in exchange for improved city property. A.B C., Colonist. ja1

WANTED—Several experienced machinists and learners on shirts, etc; also smart boy. Apply 133 Government street, top flat. f11

WANTED—General servant. Apply stating references to C., Colonist office. fe11

YOUTH WANTED for grocery business; must be strong and willing to work. State wages. Address P., Colonist office. f 5

SMALL Launch wanted—about six horse-power, to burn wood; send full particulars, price and photo. R. E. Cooper & Co., P.O. Box 624, Victoria.

TEACHER wanted for Hope Public School. Married man who has had experience and who holds not less than a second class grade A certificate preferred; commence work 1st March inst. Salary $55 per month. R. Ryder, Secretary School Board, Hope, B. C., February 8th, 1898. fe11

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good grocery business and general store. For particulars apply to A. W. More & Co., 86 Government st, f9

FOR SALE—A naphtha launch in first-class order, or will exchange for real estate. W.K.R., P. O. Drawer 52, Victoria f11

FOR SALE—Three ton of lead and three ton of zinc. Apply at F. Petker, 30 Store st. f9

FOR SALE—A limited number of thoroughly trained Labrador sleigh dogs Apply or address Victoria Metallurgical Works Co., Fort street. fe10

FOR SALE—Four-roomed cottage and lot having a frontage of 50 feet, a bargain for $750 The lot alone cost $850, and the house cost $500. This property is situate in one of the most desirable residential parts of the city. A. W. More & Co., 86 Government street. fe10

FOR SALE—Shares in all the principal mines in British Columbia at lowest quotations; also some good Klondyke claims and B.C Mines. A. W. More & Co., mining brokers, 86 Government street.

FOR SALE—5-roomed cottage on Stanley avenue a bargain at $1,600, on easy terms; 9-roomed house on Fort street, close to business centre, only $2,900; 2 houses on Green St., only $4,000 for both; nice residence near Beacon Hill Park $2,300 A. W. More & Co, real estate agents 86 Government street.

FOR SALE—The Elsmere House, 104 Pandora St.; 16 rooms with furniture; stone cellar; corner lot about 65 by 82½ feet; always well rented. Immediate possession. For further particulars apply 97 Quadra St. j20

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET—Nicely furnished front room. Apply to 10 Blanchard St. f15

TO BE LET—On and after 22nd inst, large dwelling house (furnished), and grounds, situate cor. of Moss street and Fairfield Road. Apply to W. H Langley, 50 Government St f15

TO LET—Comfortably furnished rooms with board if required; price moderate. Apply 51, Vancouver street. ja29

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms en suite Apply 112 Pandora street

TO RENT—A furnished room in the neighborhood of Pemberton road. Address X., Colonist office. no2

TO LET—A 7-roomed house corner of Simcoe and Oswego streets. Apply 88 Simcoe St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE lady who left her umbrella at 99 Government St., confectionery store, can have the same by calling there.

A PARTY wishes to engage practical miner, who has been in Alaska; give particulars to Ed. Brunini, Victoria. f15

HAY—Hay, hay, the finest hay in the market, from Eastern Washington; come and see it before it is all gone. Hartman & Co., 72 Yates St.

MRS. FRASER, 42 Superior St., wishes to notify her patrons and public that she has removed her dressmaking parlors to upstairs in the White House, commencing from February 15th inst. f15

OUR Cooking potatoes cannot be equalled in Victoria, at 85c. per 100 lbs; they are a snap. Come early, to the Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market. f15

CLAIRVOYANT and psychometric medium. Mrs. Dr. C. C. Chambers, parlor, Brunswick Hotel. fe2

A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker from the East desires employment by the day. Address J., Colonist.

LOST—A pair of gold rim glasses, between Superior and Wharf streets. Finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 95 Wharf street. Morrison blacksmith shop.

ANY person wishing to send the Victoria-Klondyke map and folder to their friends will please furnish a list of the names and addresses to F. Elworthy, Board of Trade Building and they will be mailed free. no3

MISS HOWES, the greatest living clairvoyant medium; unfailing advice on business, speculation, mining, marriage, courtship, divorces, etc Learn what the future holds in store for you; have specimens to show of paying groups of mines, all parts British Columbia and United States. Readings $1 and upwards. Hours 9 to 9 p. m. 124 Douglas street f6

THE Victoria College of Arts and Science will be opened on or about 1st day of April, in Victoria, under the direction of Professor William P. Turner, a graduate of Onslow College, and South Kensington School of Arts, London, England, excelling in all branches of Drawing, Painting, Carving, etc., at his studio where thoroughly practical instruction can be had at a very moderate tuition. Those desiring a course of instruction will please interview or correspond with the Professor at once. WM. P. TURNER, 320 Homer St., Vancouver, B.C. ja29

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer of the license held by me to sell wines and liquors by retail, at the premises known as the Caledonia hotel, situate at the corner of Store and Cormorant streets, in the City of Victoria, to John H. Gaerdes.

ROBERT CHADWICK.

Dated this 3 rd day of February, 1898. f4

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECULATORS and investors having idle capital of $100 and upwards should write to me at once. I have something of unusual importance to communicate. Charles Hughes, 13 Wall street, New York.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

To prospectors miners and holders of mineral claims on unoccupied land within the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company land grant *FOR ONE YEAR ONLY* from the date of this notice the Railway Company will sell their rights to all minerals (excepting coal and iron) and the surface rights of mineral claims, at the price of $5.00 per acre. Such sales will be subject to all other reservations contained in conveyances from the Company prior to this date. One half of the purchase money to be paid ten days after recording the claim with the Government, and a duplicate of the record to be filed in the Company's Land Office, Victoria, on payment of the first instalment. The balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal instalments, at the expiration of six and twelve months without interest. Present holders of minerals claims who have not previously made other arrangements with the Company for acquiring surface and mineral rights, are hereby notified to at once make the first payment on their claims, as otherwise they will be deemed and treated as trespassers.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B.C., June 1st, 1897. je5

F. C. GAMBLE, M. INST. C.E. & F. J. O'REILLY, ASS. M. INST. C.E.

CONSULTING & CIVIL ENGINEERS,

LAND SURVEYORS

Nelson and Silverton, West Kootenay, B. C.

Victoria Office.
Room 45. Five Sisters Block.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Electoral Districts of Victoria City, South Victoria and Esquimalt, and the Land Districts, of Rupert, Sayward, Quatsino Coast, Queen Charlotte Islands, North Saanich, and parts of Barclay and Clayoquot.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Revenue Tax and all taxes levied under the "Assessment Act," are now due for the year 1898 Assessed taxes are collectible at the following rates, viz—

If paid on or before June, 1898:—

Three-fifths of one per cent. on real property.

Two and one-half per cent. on assessed value of wild land.

One-half of one per cent. on personal property.

On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars the following rates namely, upon such excess of income, when the same is not more than ten thousand dollars, one per cent; when such excess is over ten thousand dollars, and not more than twenty thousand dollars, one and one-quarter of one per cent. when such excess is over twenty thousand dollars. one and one-half of one per cent.

If paid on or after the 1st July, 1898.

Four-fifths of one per cent. on real property.

Three per cent. on the assessed value of wild land.

Three-fourths of one per cent. on personal property.

On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars the following rates, namely, upon such excess, when the same is not more than ten thousand dollars, one and one quarter of one per cent; when such excess is over ten thousand dollars and not more than twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half of one per cent.; when such excess is over twenty thousand dollars, one and three-fourths of one per cent.

Revenue Tax, $3 00 per capita (Victoria City excepted).

Victoria, B. C., January 6th, 1898.

C. BOOTH,
Assessor and Collector.

j14

DISABILITIES

Do you feel more tired in the morning than on going to bed? Do you have melancholy spells, poor memory, shy, despondent, want to be let alone, irritable? If you do feel so you suffer from Nervous Debility. If you are treated now you can be cured. If you wait you may wait a little too long. Many who wait become nervous wrecks. Don't you wait. The sure, speedy cure is the GREAT

"HUDYAN."

HUDYAN CURES

LOST MANHOOD.
FAILING POWERS.
NERVOUS DEBILITY.
HORRIBLE DREAMS.
CONSTIPATION.
LOSS OF POWER.
LOSS OF CAPACITY.
LACK OF ENERGY.

Call or write for

Circulars and Testimonials.

Blood Poison
Blood Poison
Blood Poison
Blood Poison

First, secondary, tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested by copper-colored spots itching skin, irritated, dry, parched throat, ulcers in the mouth, falling hair. Act prompt Get cured. The 30-day cure is what you need. Call or write for

30 - DAY - CURE CIRCULARS.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts,

San Francisco. - - Cal.

NOTICE

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia In Probate. In the Estate of Thomas Sawdry Bone, Deceased.

Whereas by an order of the Hon. Mr. Justice Irving dated the 24th day of Jan. A. D. 1898, we the undersigned were appointed administrators of the estate of the deceased. Now notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present the same to us for settlement; and all persons indebted to the same estate are requested to make payment to us forthwith.

WM. HENRY BONE, GEORGE SIMPSON, } Administrators.

Victoria, B. C. February 9th, 1898. f10

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Send a stamp for our beautiful book "How to get a Patent," "What profitable to invent," and "Prizeon Patents." Advice free. Fees moderate. MARION & MARION, EXPERTS, Temple Building, 185 St. James Street, Montreal. The only firm of Graduate Engineers in the Dominion transacting patent business exclusively. *Mention this paper.*

WHITE COTTON RAGS WANTED

At the Government Printing Office, James Bay.

THE PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

Continued from Page Two.

strongly by some of their own adherents as by members in opposition. He hoped to have an explanation of this, as well as the other matters he had touched upon, from the government, thinking such explanations fully due to the house and people.

The Premier, in responding, remarked that the leader of the opposition had been kind indeed in his treatment of the government programme, very probably because he felt that the matters alluded to in the speech and so ably demonstrated by the mover and seconder of the reply, made it a very strong document indeed—that as a matter of fact the affairs of the province were in so satisfactory a condition that little fault could be found. He congratulated the mover and seconder on the plain, earnest and straightforward way in which they had taken up and discussed the several items relating to the business of the country. The leader of the opposition had said that the settlers were crying for roads, and had paraphrased the immortal poem of Kipling's to maintain that the government had forgotten the interests and rights of the people. The honorable gentleman in making such an assertion could hardly have taken the trouble to consult the records of work actually accomplished in all parts of the province. Had the electors been told ten years ago of the enormous works that would in the next decade be accomplished they could not have believed that credit could be obtained to enable any government to accomplish what now has been done. For a province of less than 100,000 white inhabitants, British Columbia has done more in railways, in useful and necessary public works, in charities and in education than any other province in Canada. It is well ahead of any of the sister provinces of the dominion or of any other colony of Great Britain, and the government could therefore truly say, "we have not forgotten." The leader of the opposition had referred to the increase in the expenditure while the revenue was mounting up by leaps and bounds. Of course the expenditure had increased—had the government not seen to it that the machinery and public works of the country kept pace with its development and necessities the government would indeed have been blamable. The increase of the debt was not only natural, but it was evidence in itself that the affairs of the province had been so wisely administered that it was possible for the government to borrow money readily for the prosecution of necessary public works which were indeed the best assets of a country. No one with any broad grasp of public questions would attempt to say that it was either possible or desirable to confine the country's expenditures to the revenue in the present stage of British Columbia's development. Had this policy been adhered to, where would Kootenay be to-day—if only the available revenue had been drawn upon for the building of the roads and trails by which that rich district had been satisfactorily opened up. In regard to the alien bill of last session he would have nothing to say, as this subject, like that of statute revision, came more properly from the Attorney-General. With reference to the encroachment of the river at Revelstoke, the honorable leader of the opposition had evidently been misinformed. When on his way to Ottawa last spring he had discussed the matter with a number of residents as he passed through, and on reaching Ottawa he had taken the matter up with the Dominion authorities and strongly urged that steps be taken to prevent the destruction of the townsite by the encroaching river. The federal authorities had, however, changed their views, and held that although the damage was caused by a tidal or navigable river, they had nothing to do with the land it destroyed. He (the Premier) could not see the matter in this light at all, insisting that as the Dominion had absolute and entire control of a navigable river, when that river encroached on and destroyed property the Dominion government should take it in hand and prevent its further ravages. He could not, however, get any encouragement, and on his return to Revelstoke he had made it a point to secure exact information of the state of affairs, and had subsequently urged action in a telegram to Hon. Mr. Tarte, from whom came a curt telegram in reply to the effect that the fault lay with the province—that he had placed a sum in the estimates for the work on condition that the province give a like sum. To this a return telegram was sent that the matter spoken of was of the past, but the destruction of the town was not, assurance being given that the province would be asked to assist in the work. Correspondence followed, and the province finally offered to contribute one-third the cost of necessary reclamation or protection works, provided that the total cost should not exceed $45,000. The Dominion had not agreed to this as yet, but as the matter had become pressing the provincial government had sent up an engineer to take such temporary action as might be necessary to prevent further damage, this engineer being at present in Revelstoke, and his estimate of the cost of permanent protection works being $45,000. Here the matter rested. Another subject had been brought forward by the honorable leader of the opposition, a matter that was not in any way political, but which had been introduced in the hope that a few votes might be caught by running down the character of the Premier and the President of the Council. These gentlemen of the opposition represented themselves as so fearfully and wonderfully virtuous that they objected to anyone in England subscribing to any British Columbia enterprise for fear that they might lose money in their venture. They would not come out boldly themselves and endeavor to interest outside capital in the development of British Columbia's resources; he on the other hand had simply come out boldly, and expressed his confidence in the province and its mines. He was proud to say this, for all that he had done in thus bringing British capital in for the opening up of British Columbia had been done in an open, straightforward manner of which he had no reason to be ashamed. His connection with the companies in question was as honest as his own business or his other investments throughout British Columbia. He had never heard it said yet that it was a terrible thing that he should be a director of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, and that that company had actually sought to borrow money in the English market for the purpose of carrying on its affairs. Surely the opposition had been remiss in not seizing this opportunity for protecting the honor of the province. The whole point of their attack appeared to be that an election was coming on, and if it was possible to traduce Mr. Turner and Mr. Pooley a vote or two might be caught before the public awoke to a realization of the deceit put upon them. As to the feeling of the country towards the government, he could say that his recent tour of the country had shown the feeling to be quite the contrary to that represented by the members of the opposition or by that portion of the provincial press making scurrility its stock in trade. These papers were doing their utmost to decry and injure the province, but their statement that the government had lost the confidence of the people would be found abundantly disproved at election time. This was a time-worn pro-election cry, but sounding no truer now than on the eve of the last general election when it was worked for all its worth but most ineffectually. The lateness of the session was regretted as much by him as by the gentlemen opposite; it was, however, unavoidable. With reference to the appointment of the mining inspector in Kootenay, he believed that one had been sent round, Mr. Dick, and that another had now been appointed. He was surprised to hear the statements made by the leader of the opposition as to accidents that had occurred at Rossland, as he had understood that the only fatal accident had been due to the carelessness of the person who lost his life. As to the measure of redistribution foreshadowed, it would be brought down as speedily as possible, and would, he believed, commend itself to the good sense of the leader of the opposition as well as to all other members of the house. He assured all members that the government would expedite the business of the session as much as possible, and had for this reason arranged to bring down the estimates next week, but there were many important private bills to be dealt with, and he hoped and believed that no undue haste would be displayed in disposing of them, as important public interests were also concerned. The Premier resumed his seat amid general applause.

Mr. Williams (Vancouver) was the next speaker, and in the course of his remarks expressed satisfaction that the discovery of gold in the Yukon should indirectly prove of great advantage to British Columbia. As to railway communication in the North, he doubted if the government should give any assistance additional to and supplementing that obtained from the Dominion government toward securing a railroad. Last year it would be remembered a subsidy and grant had been passed to the Cassiar Central, and from six to seven million acres of richly mineralized land had been set aside for them to make selection from. Having done this the government had done all that they were justified in doing toward securing a railway into the Yukon country—other means were available for spending the country's money to the greater advantage of the province as a whole. He was glad to know that the Crow's Nest railway was being built, but regretted that British Columbia would not get the benefit of the coal lands being opened up. The Victoria, Vancouver and Eastern road would prove of great benefit, and he would be glad to discuss the bill in connection with it when this measure was brought before the house. As to redistribution, an inkling was afforded that it would not be satisfactory to the people when it was brought down as it was intimated that it would be only partial—until the census of 1901, to enable the districts to be so adjusted that the government might slip again into power. His own opinion was that the outcome of the general election, on whatever basis the districts were, would be the annihilation of the government. He took occasion to express regret that the premier and the president of the council had seen fit to accept positions on the directorates of mining companies, in the manner referred to by the leader of the opposition, holding that out of deference to public opinion both members of the cabinet mentioned should have voluntarily withdrawn from the companies in which they were thus interested. In conclusion Mr. Williams dealt at great length with the assistance given the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway, holding that the assistance in lands given to this road exceeded that contemplated by the house and authorized by the act.

Hon. Mr. Martin congratulated the mover and seconder of the reply, and after referring to the road work carried on by his department referred to the attack upon his colleagues, the premier and the president of the council for their action in interesting London capital for the development of British Columbia's resources. He knew his colleagues to be honest and honorable men and was heartily ashamed that the attack had been made upon them in the weak endeavor to interest a few votes. As time would not permit him to enter more fully into the questions touched on in the address, he at this juncture moved the adjournment of the address. Agreed to.

Col. Baker presented the annual report of the public schools.

Hon. Mr. Eberts presented the report of the commissioners on the revision of the statutes.

Hon. Mr. Eberts introduced a bill to give effect to the revised statutes of British Columbia. The bill passed its first reading.

Mr. Semlin moved, seconded by Mr. Williams, for all correspondence with His Excellency the Governor-General in regard to the "Alien Labor Bill" of last session, assent to which was reserved pending His Excellency's consideration of same. Agreed to.

The ministers answered the series of questions of little or no interest on the order paper.

Hon. Col. Baker presented papers relating to the acts of the legislature during the session of 1897.

Mr. Helmcken introduced a bill relating to the employment of Chinese and Japanese. Read a first time.

THE EMPIRE TYPEWRITER.

We claim that it is equal to *any* and surpasses *all* in many respects. We will send one to any responsible firm or person on ten days trial, and if not found as we represent it may be returned to us. Half the price of others—$55.00. Agents wanted. 601

The Williams Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

QUARTERMASTER IGO.

An Officer From Michigan Who Became Famous During the War.

"Service in the army," remarked the veteran, "certainly tended to develop characteristics, and if a soldier possessed peculiarities they were bound to come out. Every regiment had among its members one or more who became known to everybody, who were distinguished by a nickname, and to a certain extent were privileged characters. Some of these even achieved fame, and their doings and sayings were repeated throughout the army. Among the most noted of these in Buell's command was a regimental quartermaster from Michigan. On reporting at Louisville I was ordered to take charge of a steamboat loading with stores and ammunition for Nashville. Nearly all the captains and pilots on the southwestern rivers were believed to sympathize with the secessionists, and it was presumed that these gentlemen would not give way to grief if the boats they were running, loaded with government supplies, should be captured at some convenient landing by rebels. Hence the precaution of running the boats under the direction of a Union officer with a guard on their decks.

"On going aboard the boat to which I had been assigned I was halted at the gangway stairs by an undersized man whose hair was several degrees beyond auburn and whose accent savored of Tipperary with the salutation:

"'Who in thunder are you?'

"I produced the document from headquarters, which he read over carefully and with a profound bow handed back, remarking:

"'You're all right and can go where you like. I've been taking charge of this craft because she needed a head, but I resign. There's a devil of a lot of our fellows aboard. I'm Quartermaster Igo.'

"This was my introduction to the quartermaster. On the arrival of his regiment at Louisville he had, or imagined he had, business with the quartermaster of the department and at once proceeded to the large building occupied by that officer. Brushing aside an interposing orderly and pushing open a gate, he marched on through the sacred inclosure until stopped by a dignified and indignant gentleman, who curtly informed him that he must remain outside the railing.

"'Who in thunder are you?' demanded Igo.

"'I am Colonel Swords, department quartermaster.'

"Igo coolly glanced over him from head to heel and then asked:

"'Don't the government pay you?'

"'Why, certainly, of course,' answered the surprised West Pointer.

"'Then why in thunder don't you wear brass buttons and things on your shoulders so a fellow would know you are the high cockalorum? How am I to tell whether you are Colonel Swords or Tom, Dick or the devil?' With this he turned and indignantly marched out.

"Soon after he encountered the colonel in a public place and at once accosted him [illegible]. He was immediately [illegible] with the remark:

"'Sir, when you have business with me you will please call at my office.'

"Later, when everything was being hurried for an immediate departure of the army, Colonel Swords, who was riding out to the camp, met Igo riding into the city.

"'One moment, quartermaster,' said the colonel, bringing his horse to a stand.

"'Sir,' said Igo, 'when you have business with me you will please call at my office.'

"In the autumn of 1862 our regiment relieved a detachment of troops posted at a crossroads several miles from headquarters, at Murfreesboro, Tenn. One evening we received orders to return immediately to town, and while packing up a soldier found a box of papers and reported the find. Investigation showed them to be Quartermaster Igo's regimental accounts, and instructions were given to take them along and deliver them to him the first opportunity. This occurred at Murfreesboro, and the box of papers was returned. On receiving them Igo broke out:

"'Well, this beats thunder. I've been losing these papers all over the state of Tennessee, and some blamed fool invariably finds them and brings them back. How are my accounts with the government ever to be settled if I can't certify that the papers are lost?'

"It was reported afterward that the government had imperatively called upon Igo to settle up, and in answer he had boxed up all his papers and forwarded them to Washington with a letter stating that these were all the documents, and as the department had plenty of clerks they could settle the accounts at their leisure to suit themselves."—New York Sun.

Rayleigh's Way to Strengthen Negatives.

Lord Rayleigh has published a novel and ingenious way of intensifying weak photographic pictures, not by chemical but by physical means. It is well known that a weak positive transparency shows much greater contrasts of light and shade when held in front of a white sheet of paper than when held up to the light. This is due to the fact that through the transparent parts the white paper is seen with little loss of brilliancy, while the more opaque parts act, as it were, twice over, once when the light passes through to the paper and once when it is reflected back to the eye. Lord Rayleigh's method, based on this fact, is to back a weak negative with a flat polished reflector and to copy it in the camera by means of the usual condensing lens, with the light placed as much in a line with the copying lens as possible. The positive thus obtained can be used to make a still further intensified negative in the same manner. To get rid of the effect of false light reflected by the optical surfaces it is necessary either to give a slight slope to the condensing lens, or, if this is not used, to attach a prism of glass to the face of the negative to be copied.—Pall Mall Gazette.

To Settle a Doubt.

BROCKVILLE, Feb. 12.—(Special)—An inquest has been ordered into the death of a young man named George Price, who died last week at Newbliss from what was supposed to be a kick by a horse. Deceased resided with his parents, and went one night to the stable with a young man named Brunbridge, and was subsequently found there unconscious, supposed to have been kicked.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents, five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

FOR SALE.

TENDERS

Sealed, endorsed "Tender for Machinery" and addressed to the undersigned will be received up to 4 o'clock, on Monday the 28th instant, for the purchase of the following plant at present lying in the old electric lighting station, on Yates street, viz:—

One Slide Valve Engine Complete, Cylinder 14 inch x 18 inch.

One Slide Valve Engine Complete, Cylinder 10 inch x 12 inch.

35 feet of Turned Shafting, 3 7/8 inch diameter, together with 4 Bearings and Pulleys.

174 feet of Leather Belting.

256 feet of Rubber Belting.

Each tender must be accompanied with a certified cheque made payable to the City Treasurer to the amount of 10 per cent. of the price tendered, balance to be paid on acceptance of tender.

Cheques will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent for the Corporation.
City Hall, Victoria, B.C., Feb. 10, 1898. fe11

AN UNDOUBTED BARGAIN.

Assessed $1,900 . . . Price $1,500.

Two Storey House, Brick Foundations

Close to car line. Splendid situation.

Apply at once

SWINERTON & ODDY { Telephone 191. P. O. Box 681. 106 Gov't St.

NOTICE.

The business lately carried on by me at No. 61 Government St., Victoria, has been acquired and will in the future be carried on by the Victoria Book and Stationery Co., under the management of MR. H. S. HENDERSON.

Dated the 27th January, 1898.

ROBT JAMIESON.

—THE—

VICTORIA BOOK & STATIONERY CO.

H. S. HENDERSON, Mgr

61 Government St. : : Victoria, B.C.

S. A. Stoddart

Direct importer of

Waltham, Elgin and Stemwind WATCHES

From $6.00. Waterbury's $2.00

68 YATES STREET

YUKON MINING REGULATIONS

In Page Form JUST ISSUED

Everybody bound for the Klondike should have a copy. Complete . . .

10c. PER COPY

At the Book Stores and This Office.....

First-class IRON Steamship

CENTENNIAL

(2,075 TONS)

For DYEA-SKAGWAY

Superior accommodation for cabin and 2nd class passengers, live stock and freight.

Leave Victoria 8 p. m. Wednesday, March 2nd, 16th and 30th, April 13th and 27th, May 11th and 25th.

For St. Michael's, June 11th.

Apply to

J. H. ROGERS,
75 Government St.

ALASKA

Pacific Coast Steamship Comyany's Steamer

"QUEEN,"

Will sail from Victoria about

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH

—For—

Juneau, Dyea, Skagway

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd. Agents

Klondyke Tents and Boats

Klondyke Canvas Boat,

Weighs 42 lbs. and will carry over 2,500 lbs.

F. JEUNE & BRO., Victoria.

DEAR SIRS:—The canvas boat you made for our party last July, gave entire satisfaction. We carried 25 cwt. through the canyon in it and did not have to bale more than a quart of water out in 48 hours. In conclusion I have no hesitation in recommending those going to the Yukon to take one with them.

j30 FRANK P. SLAVIN.

For the Klondyke

Sleeping Bags, Clothing Bags, and all kinds of Canvas goods kept in stock and made to order at shortest notice. . . . . .

Sole manufacturers of the

Klondyke Patent Grub Bag

And the Prospector's Knapsack also of Paraffin Bags of every description, guaranteed waterproof and not effected by any climate . . . . . .

Alaska Sail Loft and Tent Factory,
Upstairs, No. 71 Wharf St. cor. Bastion Sq'e.

NOTICE OF SALE BY SHERIFF.

Pursuant to the Execution Act

In the County Court of Nanaimo, Holden at Nanaimo, Between Janey & Crossan, Plaintiffs, and Gustave Muylaert, Defendant.

In obedience to a writ of fieri facias lands issued out of the above court and to me directed in the above suit for the sum of $352.80 and interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, from the 8th day of August A D 1891, besides sheriff's fees, poundage, and other expenses of execution and incidental expenses, I have seized and will offer for sale by Public Auction at the Supreme Court House, Nanaimo, on Saturday, the 19th day of February, 1898, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, all the right, title, and interest of Gustave Muylaert, defendant in the lands as described in this advertisement to satisfy the judgment debt and costs in this action.

District.	No. of Lot.	Concise Description of Property.	Estate or Interest.
Mountain District	Lot 7, section 14 Range VI. Map 453.	5 acres more or less cleared Good farming land and fenced and house	Fee simple

When to be Sold.	Where to be Sold.
Saturday, 19th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.	In front of the Supreme Court House, Nanaimo.

The following judgments are the only charges which appear registered against Lot 7, Section 14, Range VI, Map 453, Janey & Crossen v Gustave Muylaert, 8th August, 1891, $352.80. Marie Muylaert v. Gustave Muylaert, 26th Sept., 1894, $133 10. Lis Pendens in suit Gustave Leiser, assignee of Janey & Crossan v. Gustave Muylaert and Patiomme Muylaert.

Terms of sale Cash.

S. DRAKE,
Sheriff, County Nanaimo, B. C.
Nanaimo, 7th February, 1898.

HANG WO HING KEE,

Importer and Dealer in

Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

No. 31 Cormorant St., Victoria, B.C. P.O. Box 832

LITHOGRAPHY

The only place in BRITISH COLUMBIA where first class workmen are employed in LITHOGRAPHING is at

THE COLONIST VICTORIA, B. C.

Write or ask for Estimate

F. ELWORTHY—Balance-sheets prepared, accounts audited, general agencies taken. Office, Board of Trade Building. au30-tf

C.P.N. CO'Y, Limited

STEAMERS

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co's Wharf for

Wrangel, Juneau, Skagway, and Dyea,

And calling at Vancouver and Nanaimo, as follows, viz:

STR. ISLANDER, Feb. 15 March 1, 8p.m

STR. Danube, Feb. 22, March 8, 8 p.m.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C.

The company reserves the right to change this time table at any time without notification.

ja6 JOHN IRVING, Manager.

ALASKA

Washington & Alaska Steamship Co.

Steamers

Will leave the Outer Wharf, Victoria, British Columbia for

Wrangel, Juneau, Skagway and Dyea.

as follows:

S. S. "CLEVELAND"

February 24th,

S. S. "PAKSHAN"

February 17th,

These steamers are each of 2,000 tons burthen and are fitted with every convenience for 2nd class passengers. Steamship

"City of Seattle"

The only exclusively passenger steamer for Alaska, will be despatched

ON FEBRUARY 24th, 9 A.M.

For freight and passage apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Agents,
ge25 64 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

Chilkoot Railroad and Transport Co.

OVER

Chilkoot Pass

TO THE

Yukon

The Company are now prepared to make contracts for the transportation of freight from DYEA to LAKE LINDERMAN at a charge of Fifteen Cents (15) per pound. Contracts made here will have precedence over all contracts made in Alaska, and those who intend to avail themselves of these facilities and avoid delay upon reaching Dyea should contract at once.

For further particulars apply to . . .

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Agents

61 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

f15

STR. "CLAYOQUOT"

Will sail as follows.

Leave Victoria Wednesday 7 a.m., for Fulford Harbor, Beaver Point, Ganges Harbor and Fernwood, calling on the return trip Vesuvius Bay, Maple Bay, Burgoyne Bay Cowichan and Victoria.

Leave Victoria Saturday, 7 a.m., for Fulford Harbor, Beaver Point, Ganges Harbor, Fernwood and Nanaimo.

Leave Nanaimo Monday, 1 p.m., for Fernwood, Ganges Harbor, Beaver Point, Fulford Harbor and Victoria.

For freight and passage apply on board or at Spratt's wharf. de29

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

Commencing Monday, November 1, 1897, the

STEAMER City of Nanaimo, W. D. Owen, Master.

will sail as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria, Monday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox, Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo, Thursday, 8 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria, Friday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Station, Store street. no15-tf

RIVER STEAM BOATS

By Simpson Strickland & Co., of Dartmouth, England,

SHIPPED OUT IN SECTIONS

For information apply to de-3

TURNER BEETON & CO.

NOTICE.

STEIN & MEIKLE

Chartered Accountants and Auditors.

Have opened an office at

Bank of Montreal Chambers. j4

WANT ADVERTISEMENNS inserted in the DAILY COLONIST for one cent a word each insertion.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

S.S. AUSTRALIA for Honolulu only, Thursday, Feb. 17th, at 2 p.m.
S. S. MARIPOSA, sails via Honolulu & Auckland for Sydney, Wednesday Feb. 23, at 2 p.m.
Line to Coolgardie Australia, and Capetown, S. Africa.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. Co., Agents, San Francisco.
R. P. RITHET & Co., Agents, Victoria, B.C. se3

ALASKA.

West Coast Steam Navigation Co.
STEAMER "FARALLON,"
Capt. John Roberts, will sail for

Wrangel, Juneau, Skagway, Dyea, and Way Ports FEBRUARY 19

Passenger accomodation A.1; ample room for freight and stock. For freight and passage apply to

DALBY & CLAXTON,
Tel. 468 Agents, Victoria, B.C., 64 Yates St.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry

TIME TABLE No. 29,

To take effect at 7 a.m. on Thursday, Nov. 4 1897. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH—READ DOWN.

	Daily	Sat'day
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	A.M. 9:00	P.M. 3:00
Ar. Nanaimo	12:20	6:16
Ar. Wellington	12:45	6:35

GOING SOUTH—READ UP.

	Daily	Sat'day
	A.M.	P.M.
Ar. Victoria	12:07	7:00
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8:46	3:38
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	8:25	3:25

For rates and information apply at Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

oc29

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The Company's elegant steamers *Umatilla, City of Puebla* and *Walla Walla*, carrying H.B.M. Mails, leave *Victoria, B.C.*, at 8 P.M., Jan. 29, Feb. 3, 8 13, 18, 23, 28, March 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, April 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29.

Leave *San Francisco* for Victoria, B.C., at 10 A.M. Jan. 31, Feb. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, March 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, April 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26.

FOR ALASKA.

The steamers *Queen, Victorian, City of Topeka, Cottage City* and *Curcacao* leave *Victoria B. C.*, P.M., February 4, 7, 9, 16, 17, 24, 27, 28, March 9, 11, 12, 19, 24, 26, 29, April 5, 8, 10, 17, 18, 29, 25, 28, 29.

The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers sailing dates and hours of sailing.

For further particulars procure Company's folder.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agts., 61 Wharf St., Victoria, B. C.
J. F. TROWBRIDGE, P S. Supt., Ocean Dock, Seattle, Wash.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts. S.F.

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN,

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD, RED MOUNTAIN RY'S.

The Only All-Rail Route, without change of cars, between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Rossland.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 a.m	Spokane	7:00 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Rossland	3:25 p.m.
9:00 a.m.	Nelson	5:20 p.m.

Close connections at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake Points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

Union Steamship Co. of B.C., Ld

Head Office and Wharf, Vancouver, B.C.

NORTHERN SETTLEMENTS—SS. Comox sail from Company's wharf every Tuesday at 9 a.m for Bowen Island, Howe Sound, Sechelt, Jervi Inlet, Froeck, Texada Island, Lund, Hernando Island, Cortes Island, Read Island, Valdez Island, Shoal Boy, Phillips Arm, Frederick Arm, Thurlow Island, Loughborough Inlet, Salmon River, Port Neville, and sails every Friday at 11 a.m. for way ports and Shoal Bay, calling at Bute Inlet every six weeks.

Moodyville and North Vancouver Ferry.

Freight steamers Capilano and Coquitlam capacity 300 tons d.w.

Tugs and scows always available for towing and freighting business. Large storage accommodation on Company's wharf.

H. DARLING, Manager

Telephone 94. P.O. Box 771. jy18

C. P. Navigation Co. Ld.

TIME TABLE NO. 33.

Takes effect February 10th, 1898.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.

For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock. And for Skidgate on first of each month.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Tees leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamers leave weekly for Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING Manager.
G. A. CARLETON General Agent
Victoria

NOTICE.

Government Street, between Courtney and Johnson Streets, is closed to traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1898.

Published Every Day except Monday by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

W. H. ELLIS, - - MANAGER.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Per year, postage free to any part of Canada.....$10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week, if delivered..... 20

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

Published Every Monday and Thursday.

Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States..... $1 50
Six months..... 75
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

VANCOUVER:

Branch Office of THE COLONIST, 627 Hastings street. A. GOODMAN, Agent.

ADVERTISING RATES.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates, per line, solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:

More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 60 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 40 cents.

Not more than one week, 30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted other than for every day insertion.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50

Births, Marriages and Deaths, $1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents extra.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The first day's debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was remarkable for nothing so much as the mildness of the opposition attack. We have been hearing all summer long about the terrible wickedness of the government, and the COLONIST has frequently expressed the opinion that when the house met it would be seen to be the case of the mountain in labor once again. The result of it all has been a very small mouse indeed, so small indeed that it almost escaped observation. There was not in all that the leader of the opposition had to say a single word to show that he is in the smallest degree in sympathy with the gross and wanton attacks that have been made upon the ministry by a certain section of the press. What little he had to say was promptly and satisfactorily met by the premier. Mr. Williams had little to add to his leader's observations, and it may be said with all fairness that the debate, as far as it has gone, has developed nothing new and nothing old which need in any way disturb the serenity of the ministry and its friends.

The mover and seconder of the address were happy in their remarks, and made a very good impression. The premier spoke with much more than his usual force. He took up the several points made by Mr. Semlin, and explained them in a highly satisfactory manner. He was very emphatic in his references to the attacks made upon himself and Hon. Mr. Pooley. Hon. G. B. Martin was speaking when the house adjourned, and had made some good points. The tone of the debate, so far as it has gone, shows the government to be full of vigor and confidence, and its opponents to be in the same rut they were in a year ago.

THE PRESS AND THE LEGISLATURE.

It is well that the members of the legislature should understand that unless better provision is made for reporting the proceedings of the house it will be quite useless for them to expect anything more than a scrappy sort of narrative of the proceedings. Synoptic reports of speeches will be impossible, and even anything like a connected account of what takes place will be out of the question. This appeared likely to be the case from the experience on opening day; but some of those spoken to on the subject thought that possibly when the room was less crowded things would be more satisfactory. Yesterday afternoon proved this hope to be groundless, and it is now established that a reporter cannot follow what the members say from a seat in the gallery. The reporters' notes show whole speeches left out because inaudible, and even in those that were audible blanks left where the speaker by lowering his voice or changing the direction in which he spoke rendered it impossible for the reporter to catch what he said.

We need not tell members that this puts some of them at an extreme disadvantage. All men are not blessed with a capacity to speak *ore rotun do*, and perhaps the present legislature is noteworthy because so many of those who constitute it have not accustomed themselves to speaking so as to be heard in as large a room as the legislative hall. Those to whom this observation applies are at a most unfair disadvantage. It is impossible for a reporter to catch what they say, and absurd to make it necessary for him to go and hunt up the member and ask him what he said.

In illustration, it may be mentioned that the remarks of Mr. Williams as to why the house should not take up the address could not be heard by the reporters. Mr. Semlin could be heard fairly well; Hon. Mr. Turner very well; Major Mutter only with great difficulty, and so on. It is absolutely impossible, under such circumstances, to do justice to all the members, and the newspapers will have to give up trying to, for otherwise their reports will be manifestly unfair to the house and to their readers.

The government was ready to remedy the matter by providing seats for reporters on the floor of the house. To this Mr. Speaker very strenuously objected, and as technically he has control of the room, subject, of course, to the direction of the house, nothing could be done. To him it can make very little difference. What he has to say he can put in writing and hand to the representatives of the press. The member who is not gifted with the faculty of speaking with a full tone is not so happily situated.

There is no reason why reporters should not be given seats on the floor of the house. We recall now two precedents. One is the case of the Canadian senate, which provides seats for reporters within the rail; the other is the case of the New Brunswick legislature, which gave the reporters seats on the floor when it was found that their gallery was practically useless for their purposes. But if there were no precedent, the dignity of the legislature of British Columbia is not so frail that it would be demolished by the presence of a few newspaper men. An ex-reporter occupies the Speaker's chair, and at least one ex-reporter sits in a member's seat.

If the reporters must sit in the gallery then we say that they should be provided with better accommodation. Will it be credited that in all that spacious room the only place they can call theirs is between two of the pillars, where there are three seats, in front of which a ten-inch board has been propped up, at so low an elevation that an ordinary sized man must bend himself nearly double in order to write upon it? There is no privacy, no place to put books, no place to keep MS., no convenience of any kind whatever. The top rail of a pasture fence would be perfection itself compared with what has been provided.

If the legislature has so small an appreciation of the services of the press, the only thing that remains for the papers to do is to treat that body accordingly. The lack of accommodation for those who go to the house to report the procedings may be properly construed into an intimation that reports are not wanted, and if the newspapers act upon this idea, the members will have only themselves to blame. The members of the house have the matter in their own hands, and if they do not see that a remedy is provided they will have themselves to blame for the consequences.

If any member of the house wants to know what the reporters ought to have, we will tell them. They ought to have comfortable desks and chairs in such a position that they can hear and see what is going on. They have to work long hours and should have a place fit to work in. Besides this they ought to have a room set apart for them somewhere in the building. This is not needed particularly by the Victoria papers, but it is by reporters from other places. This room ought to be provided with a table with locked drawers, so that each reporter could have one for himself; and all the sessional papers should be filed in it as soon as they are laid on the tables of the house. Here the reporters of out-of-town papers could repair to write up their matter. We have dealt with this subject at some length, because it is really serious, for when we say that it will be necessary for the papers to decline to report the proceedings of the house, except in the most desultory way, if better accommodation is not provided, we only say what anyone who looks into the matter will say is right.

OUR TOO CLEVER COMPETITORS.

It has been sent out from Washington that the reason why the United States government might not be willing to grant transshipping facilities at Wrangel is that it wishes to secure the right of carrying goods on steamers of United States registry, which it appears to think can be done to routes terminating at Dyea or Skagway, but not to a route terminating on the Stikine. We have almost grown weary of trying to pound the facts of the case into the heads of Eastern people; but must keep at it unprofitable as the labor seems to be.

We are told that the agitation against Wrangel is in the interest of United States transportation companies. It must therefore be predicated upon the supposition that United States transportation companies have some rights at the head of Lynn Canal which they have not at Wrangel. As a matter of fact their position is just the same at both places. If anything, their position at Wrangel is the stronger, for no one has as yet claimed that Wrangel is not properly in possession of the United States, while, as everyone knows, there is grave doubt as to the right of that country to occupy Dyea and Skagway. Moreover, under the Washington treaty and according to the law of nations, there is no reason why steamers flying the flag of the United States may not navigate the Stikine river as far as Glenora, that is the terminus of the railway to Teslin lake. It is true that they cannot carry Canadian goods up the Stikine; but they could have done this in previous years, and it was only because the transportation people overreached themselves and brought pressure upon their own government, to compel them to put the navigation laws in force against Canadian steamers on the northwest coast, that the Canadian government adopted precisely a similar regulation as to United States vessels carrying Canadian goods. It was a case wherein the biter got very badly bitten. As the law now stands, if an American bottom carries Canadian goods North, duty must be paid upon them when they reach the Yukon frontier, and it will not make a particle of difference whether they are sent in over the Passes or by way of the Stikine.

In his despatch to Senator Mason, printed in Sunday's COLONIST, Mr. Percy D. Whitehead, of Chicago, said that the commerce of Puget Sound would be ruined if the United States Treasury persisted in its present policy. This is very clear. The people everywhere are becoming informed as to the disadvantage of buying outfits in the United States. Soon all who go North will buy their outfits in Canada so as to save duties, if for no other reason. Until a few days ago it did not make any difference how these outfits went North. If they were carried in an American bottom to the head of Lynn Canal they were allowed to pass into the Yukon without paying duty, as a matter of course, because they were the produce of Canada. The very-much-too-clever people who are fighting Victoria were not content with this. They found that some Victoria shipping concerns were bidding successfully for a part of the northern traffic. There was more than all engaged in the business could do, but this made no difference. Nothing but a dog-in-the-manger policy would suit these people, and so they called upon the treasury officials to enforce a law that has been allowed to remain in abeyance in the hope thereby to prevent our transportation lines from getting a share of the business. They succeeded. It was formally published that goods sent from one American port to another on a British bottom would be subject to confiscation. It is true that this did not touch the case of goods sent to Dyea or any other Alaska port in transit to the Yukon, but it served the purpose of Seattle and gave ground for some anti-Victoria talk. When this came to the ears of the Ottawa ministry a coasting regulation was forthwith issued providing that Canadian goods carried North in United States bottoms would be dutiable on the Yukon frontier. It follows from this state of facts that every man buying Canadian goods will send them North in Canadian bottoms, which will be an exceedingly severe blow to the transportation lines running out of Puget Sound.

Nor will the case of the United States companies be helped by the construction of a railway from Lynn Canal. In point of fact it would be made worse, for the company operating the railway would be bound to hold freight at the frontier until all duties were paid on all foreign goods or Canadian goods carried in other than British bottoms. While the confusion of transportation over the Passes prevails, it is possible to convince ignorant people that no duties will be collected, but when transportation is moving along with regularity there will be no more chance to deceive people about the actual facts than there is now in regard to the importation of goods into Kootenay or San Francisco.

The truth is that our United States friends are playing a losing game, and they are beginning to realize it.

MR. COTTON has two notices on the motion paper. One is that the double taxation involved in the present system of taxing mortgages is an injustice. The other is that men working in mines ought not to be required to take out a miner's license. We commend to Mr. Cotton's perusal page 252, vol. 1 of Parliamentary Government in England, by Alpheus Todd. Here abstract resolutions are strongly condemned, and it is stated that "the most eminent statesmen have united in condemning them."

HON. MR. TURNER spoke well and vigorously in defence of himself and Hon. Mr. Pooley in accepting a directorate on a Landon Klondike company; but we did not observe that the roof of the legislative hall fell upon him or that Mr. Speaker hurled May at him. Indeed, his remarks seemed perfectly in keeping with the proceedings of the legislatvre. We suppose someone will cry out for the police magistrate or some equally impossible official to imprison the honorable gentleman for contempt.

THE objection of Mr. Williams that the address ought not to be proceeded with until all questions had been answered, was a strange one. The practice in some legislatures, and we think it is the correct practice, is not to allow any business to be transacted until the address has been passed. There is perhaps no fixed law of parliament on this point, but the practice is as we have stated.

THE request of the United States government to be allowed to send fish in bond through the Maritime Provinces in exchange for bonding facilities at Wrangel is not a very serious affair. We can see no reason why the two countries should not give each other the privilege of cutting across corners.

IT is to be hoped that the most rigid inspection of every steamer sailing North will be made. So far as British Columbia is concerned, we feel sure that every vessel sailing from this province will be seaworthy. What we protest against is the fitting up of old, worn-out craft as passenger boats.

THE public have learned with great regret of the intention of Mr. W. A. Carlyle to resign his post of provincial mineralogist. He has been a very valuable officer and it will not be easy to replace him.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Frayed Fagin—So de woman cried out "Welcome," an' ye waltzed right in?

Chewed Chauncey (groaning)—I did—an' oh, Lord!—Welcome wuzn't a t'ing but de name uv her English bulldog.—Judge.

"You can't," said the philosophical boarder, "estimate the value of a dog by its bark."

"No," replied the star boarder, "and you can't estimate the strength of the butter by the color of its hair."—Cleveland Leader.

Mamma—Well, Elsie, what did you learn at school to-day?

Elsie [aged six]—Learned to spell.

Mamma—Now what did you learn to spell?

Elsie—Man.

Mamma—And how do you spell man?

Elsie [promptly]—M-a-n, man.

Mamma—Now how do you spell boy?

Elsie (after a moment's reflection)—The same way, only in littler letters.—Town and Country Journal.

Tornado Tom—So Ike's gone to visit his father, has he? That must have been his uncle then that we lynched year afore last fer horse-stealing.

Sheriff of Tombstone—Oh, no; that was his father. That's the feller he's gone ter visit.—Judge.

"The modern drama," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "is like a mustard plaster. The hotter it is the better it draws."—Indianapolis Journal.

"It ud be a good fing," said Uncle Eben, "ef men got punished foh slingin' mud in politics ez quick as dah small boys does foh frowin' snowballs.—Washington Star.

"It's a beautiful rural play, with real chickens, a real cow, a real horse, real—"

"That's enough. I see it is acted, then, by a real live stock company."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Eugene Field once told Mrs. Humphrey Ward that he slept in the hollow of a tree in Missouri, and lived on wild fish and fruits when Barnum took charge of him and educated him. Mrs. Ward afterward told some friends that Field was a typical American.

THE ALL CANADIAN ROUTE.

I hear the tread of pioneers,
Of nations yet to be,
The first low beat of waves, where soon
Shall roll a human sea.

WHITTIER.

TO THE EDITOR:—No amount of special pleading can disguise the fact that, until a road is built from some port on the northwest coast of British Columbia through to Teslin lake via Glenora on the Stikine, we cannot honestly lay claim to an all Canadian route to the Yukon. The Dalton trail, Dyea and Skagway passes, the so-called all Canadian route via Wrangle and the Stikine river, and the Yukon route via St. Michael's, all have their "exits and their entrances" through that irritating strip of American territory, and all are without exception summer routes. We are simply living in a "fool's paradise" if we expect our full share of the Yukon trade and travel, so long as we are without a bona fide all Canadian route, open the whole year round, from the coast of British Columbia to the Yukon country.

Happily for British Columbia we have by the Kitimaat valley, at the head of Douglas channel, and from thence via Hazelton and Telegraph Creek on the Stikine to Teslin lake, an ideal railroad route through Canadian territory all the way, with wonderfully level grades, a light snow fall, and through a mineral country, offering at the same time splendid opportunities for settlement, competent surveyors who have examined the Kitimaat valley state that 30,000 acres would be a fair estimate of the rich land awaiting settlement in that valley alone, and along the Skeena river and its tributaries, the Hagwilget, Kitwangar and Kitsegukla valleys are large areas of good land where oats, barley and all root crops yield enormously. The Omineca country, with its great possibilities in free gold quartz and hydraulic and placer mines, would also be opened by this line, and surely, even were it not the best, cheapest, and in fact the only practicable all-Canadian route to the Yukon, it would be a mistaken policy, in view of the crowds coming to our shores, to neglect to open this immense district with its fine climate and vast resources. With the island railroad extended to Hardy Bay, we would then have only a short twelve hours' run by steamer to the head of Kitimaat inlet, thus bringing the Yukon country to within four days' travel from Victoria. No other line could compete with us in time-saving and connections. The ocean voyage from the head of Lynn canal, through tempestuous seas, fogs and intricate channels, can rarely be made in that time, and a traveller to Victoria from the Yukon by this true all-Canadian route would beat one coming out by rail to any point in Alaska by at least twenty-four hours. The dreaded Wrangel narrows can only be made by steamers in day light and with the tide, and only then in clear weather, and fogs are so prevalent along the Alaskan coast from Port Simpson north, that no railroad with its terminus at the head of Lynn canal can possibly compete with one running from Kitimaat inlet and having only a short sea run of twelve hours by steamer between that point and Victoria.

Let us hope that a state controlled and liberal railroad policy will be pursued by the Dominion and Provincial governments. The northwest coast of British Columbia from Rivers inlet to the Naas is already proved to be rich in fish, timber and coal, and a railroad giving transportation facilities and opening up the quartz, hydraulic and places mines, and the large and fertile areas of good land known to exist in the interior, would surely lift this hitherto neglected section of British Columbia to its rightful place as one of the richest portions of our glorious Province.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

KNIVES FORKS AND SPOONS STAMPED 1847 ROGERS BROS. ARE GENUINE AND GUARANTEED BY THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO. THE LARGEST SILVERPLATE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

Atlantic Steamship Office.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and From all European Points.

FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.

Beaver Line.....Lake Ontario.....Mar. 2
" .....Lake Huron.....Mar. 9

FROM PORTLAND, ME.

Dominion Line.....Labrador.....Mar. 12
.....Vancouver.....Mar. 19
Allan Line.....Numidian.....Mar. 2
.....Carthaginian.....Mar. 5

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line.....Umbria.....Mar. 5
" .....Lucania.....Mar. 12
American Line.....Paris.....Mar. 2
" .....St. Paul.....Mar. 9
Red Star Line.....Noordland.....Mar. 2
" .....Friesland.....Mar. 9
White Star Line.....Germanic.....Mar. 2
" .....Teutonic.....Mar. 9
Anchor Line.....Ethiopia.....Mar. 12
North Ger. Lloyd.....Havel.....Mar. 8
.....Kaisar Wilhelm Der Groose.....Mar. 15

For LOWEST RATES, berths, tickets, sailing lists and all information apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General S.S. Agent.
Cor. Fort and Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

CHANGE IN TIME CARD

—THE—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

EASTBOUND EXPRESS will leave *Vancouver* at 1 p.m. *Daily.*

THROUGH TOURIST CARS TO

Boston - - - *Wednesday*
Portland, Me. - - *Thursday*
Toronto, - - - - *Sunday*
St. Paul - - - - - *Daily*

WITHOUT CHANGE.

For full particulars apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General F. & P. Agent.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria.
E. J. COYLE,
Dis. Pass. Agent,
Vancouver.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., LD.

Commission Merchants, Shipping and Insurance Agents.....

Importers of.....

JAPANESE RICE, SILK AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Agents for.....

North China Insurance Co., Ltd. (Marine.)
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. (Marine.)
Insurance Company of North America (Fire.)

FOR ALASKA.

Cargo Ship,
"RICHARD III."
Steamer
"THISTLE"
—FOR—
WRANGEL,
JUNEAU,
SKAGWAY
and DYEA.

FEBRUARY, 21ST,

1898, at 6 p.m., calling at Nanaimo, Vancouver, and Northern British Columbia Ports. The Company reserves the right to change this Time Table at any time without notification.

For Freight and Passage Apply to

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

Board of Trade Building,

VICTORIA, B.C.

Miners' Outfits Insured

To all points at Lowest Rates
. . . Apply to . . .

ROBERT WARD & CO., Limited

TEMPLE BUILDING
FORT STREET.....

General Agents

London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company . . . .
London Assurance Corporation . . .
La Fonciere Marine . , ...
Western Assurance Company . . . .

THOMAS EARLE

Wholesale Grocer and Importer....

92, 94 and 97 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

KLONDYKE AND MINERS' OUTFITS

Goods Suitably Packed for Transportation by Sleighs or Otherwise. Requisite Custom House Papers Prepared Free of Charge.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd Lty

— — ESTABLISHED 1859 — —

Miners Bound for Klondyke

Call and inspect our Heavy Stock of

Bob Sleighs	Shovels	Tents
Wagons	Picks	Stoves
Axes	Gold Pans	Rope
Saws	Gold Scales	Quicksilver
Granite Ware	Ice Creepers	Retorts
Etc.	Etc.	Etc.

Miners' Hand Sleighs The Juneau Pattern. The only Sleigh recommended by experienced Klondyke and Cassiar Miners . . .

Our Goods are of the best material and our prices are right.....

Buy in Victoria and save 30 per cent duty

Cor. Government and Johnson Sts. VICTORIA, B.C.

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.

Enderby and Vernon.
Brands

HUNGARIAN, PREMIER, SUPERFINE AND *** SPECIAL

R. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria Agents.

WHY Eddy's Paper Bags Are Superior

Because their excellence starts from the beginning—the paper is the toughest and strongest of Manilla.....Because there is no skimping in material—our bags are generous in size. Because their good finish and appearance are apparent..... It costs no more to get this make

The E. B. EDDY Co., Ltd.

JAMES MITCHELL, Agent,
Victoria and Vancouver

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

See Our Prices on

Clothing Outfits

We can Interest You

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters. - - 97 and 99 Johnson St.

AUCTION SALES.

Feb 16.—Candy, Etc. W. T. Hardaker.
Feb, 15—Contractor s Plant. W. T. Hardaker.

IMPORTANT TO . . . . MINERS, PROSPECTORS, &c.

After many years of experience in a mining country, we are prepared to furnish those going into mining districts with a complete medical outfit of everything needful that can be found in a first-class drug store. Our medicine cases are the neatest, cheapest and most complete of any in the market, and contain only those drugs and sundries that are most suitable and necessary . .

A Miner's Medical Guide

with each outfit . . . . . .

DEAN & HISCOCKS,

CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts., Victoria, B.C.

THE CITY.

Something special in Rope Portieres, newest and prettiest drapery effects. Weiler Bros. x

The Badminton, Vancouver, management H. R. Stratton. Strictly first-class. Rates, $2 upwards x

Wall paper in all the newest styles, and artistic coverings at Weiler Bros., 51 Fort street. x

HOTEL VICTORIA, Victoria, strictly first-class. Rates $2 upwards. *

Overcoats and Machintoshes in men's and boys' to be cleared at greatly reduced prices. Call and see them at Sam Reid's, 122 Government St. *

Goat skin coats for Klondyke. B. Williams & Co.

Weiler Bros. are agents for Liberty Art Fabrics and other interesting goods. Write for samples, etc., to Weiler Bros., 51 Fort street. Victoria. x

DESPITE the rain of yesterday, hundreds of ladies called at the Blue Ribbon Tea exhibit, at 57 Yates street. Tea was served in dainty China cups, and was voted most delicious. All are invited again to-day. x

The Klondike Official Guide, Canada's Great Gold Fields, The Yukon District, prepared by Wm. Ogilvie, with numerous maps, illustrations and regulations governing placer mining. Price 50 cents. T. N. Hibben & Co. x

THE regular monthly meeting of the Local Council of Women was held in the city hall yesterday afternoon. On account unfavorable weather the attendance was poor, and with the exception of the discussion of a number of reports no business of importance was transacted.

THE funeral of the late James Murray took place yesterday morning from St. Joseph's Hospital and later from the Roman Catholic cathedral, where services were conducted by Rev. Father Nicolaye. The pall-bearers were Messrs. S. Tolmil, J. Baker, Jr., J. Leigh, W. J. Davey, C. C. Munsie and F. Payne.

F. A. GARRECHT, of Walla Walla, Washington, grand president of the Young Men's Institute, Northwest jurisdiction, will officially visit Seghers and Lootens councils of the Y.M.I. in this city on March 2. Grand President Garrecht is an eloquent speaker and one of the leading members of the bar of Walla Walla.

MR. G. F. WATSON, of this city, whose poultry was exhibited at the annual exhibition of the Vancouver Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association, held in Vancouver last week, was the winner of a special prize for the best four birds shown, a first on a breeding pen and a first on a cockerel. His exhibit consisted of four Black Minorcas.

AT a meeting of the shareholders of the Consolidated Alberni Co., held yesterday, the action of the directors in arranging the sale of the mining property of the company to the British Columbia & New Finds Gold Fields Corporation, Ltd., was confirmed. Four-fifths of the stock was represented at the meeting. The purchase price, as stated when the deal was made, is $150,000, the last payment to be made before April 23.

INSURE YOUR OUTFIT

Marine Insurance

Effected from Victoria to all Northern Points.

HEISTERMAN & CO.

75 Government St.

STOLE A SCHOONER.

Sailor Brown Under Arrest for Running Away With the "Sam."

A pirate who steals a vessel and sails away from port in her is a decided novelty in British Columbia, but there is a man now under arrest by the provincial police charged with stealing a schooner from Vancouver harbor. His name is Tom Brown, but to distinguish him from the schoolboy's hero, he goes by the name of "Sailor Brown," and is well and favorably known on the waterfront. Sailor Brown, only six weeks ago, finished up a term in the provincial jail for stealing. On February 3 the schooner Sam, five tons burthen and owned by a man named Morrison, disappeared from Vancouver. A description of the vessel was sent to the provincial police, and a look out kept for her. On Sunday Provincial Constable Ego saw the looked for Sam come sailing into Sidney, with Sailor Brown acting the part of captain and crew. Constable Ego immediately boarded the vessel, captured the bold pirate and brought him to Victoria, where he will stay until an officer from Vancouver comes over this evening to take Brown back to the Terminal City for trial.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. x

We are in receipt of Ogilvie's Official Guide to the Klondike, published by authority of the Department of the Interior. Price 50 cents. T. N. Hibben & Co. x

SERGT.-MAJOR ELLIOT, who has been challenged to a sword contest by one "Osmond," of Rossland, stated last evening that he would entertain the challenge as soon as he again met Ivan de Malchin, which he expected would be some time during the present week.

MAYOR REDFERN gives an official dinner this evening, the following gentlemen being invited: Ald. Wilson, Ald. McCandless, Ald. Kinsman, Ald. Hall, Ald. Humber, Ald. Phillips, Ald. Macgregor, Ald. Williams, Mr. C. Kent, Mr. W. J. Dowler, Mr. J. A. Raymur, Mr. W. W. Northcott, Mr. E. A. Wilmot, Mr. H. Goward, and Chief Sheppard.

EXCLUSIVE of those in uniform, there was an attendance of 1,040 at the band concert in the drill hall on Saturday night, the number being by nearly 100 the largest on record. There were two special numbers on the programme, one being that of Captain Beacher, the man fish, and the other a violin solo by Mr. Freimuth. This was rendered in a most charming and finished manner and encores insisted upon. The drill hall, however, is too large for a violin solo to be heard there to the greatest advantage.

LAST evening's undenominational evangelistic meeting opened with a stirring service of song conducted by Prof. Birch. Prof. and Mrs. Birch sang a duet and Rev. P. C. L. Harris a solo. After the opening prayer by Rev. Ralph Trotter, the 98th psalm was read by Rev. J. F. Betts. Dr. Munhall announced services for to-day at 3 p.m. and at 8 p.m. Dr. Munhall delivered a clear and forcible discourse based on Habakkuk, chap. 3, ver. 2: "O Lord revive Thy work."

CONSIDERABLE business was transacted at the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council last night, but owing to the absence of some of the delegates the election of officers was laid over until the next meeting. A communication was received from Rossland notifying the Victoria Trades and Labor Council that a council has been formed in that place and that matters in labor circles are taken much interest in in the upper country. Steps are being taken to have a horseshoers' union organized in this city. This will be the second union formed in Victoria within a couple of months.

ROBERT GRANT, of Union, who went to the northern gold fields last summer writes from Dawson under date of December 15 of his experiences in making the trip, and speaks of the prospects of the Yukon. Mr. Waugh, formerly of Union, but who has been for the last two years in the Yukon, has some very rich claims in the Klondike, the dirt running as high as $5 to the pan, fifteen cents being considered by Mr. Grant as good pay dirt. Mr. Grant has purchased a half interest in a claim and considers he made a lucky bargain. The three small saw mills in Dawson sell their output of lumber at $150 a thousand, and very poor quality at that. Mr. Grant describes the Yukon as a very rich country, but a very hard one to live in.

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental x

BLUE RIBBON TEA
BEST & CHEAPEST.

The Intense Cold . . .

of the far north makes iron too brittle for ordinary use . . . . . .

NANSEN'S SLEIGH as used by the celebrated Arctic explorer has not a particle of metal in its construction. The only absolutely reliable sleigh for use in the KLONDIKE. Manufactured only by

SAM REID,

122 Government Street

THE "ISLANDER" FILLED

A Second Vessel Again Required to Take the Surplus of Passengers and Freight.

Incoming Steamers Crowded With Men Bound North—Storm-Beaten Coal Carriers.

As the Islander has been delayed in returning from the North she will not sail on a second trip to-day as scheduled, and it is therefore a little uncertain as to exactly when she will get away. Her load, however, has been made up, while the extra amount of freight that has accummulated and number of passengers who have been ticketed will fill up a second steamer, which the C.P.N. Company have found necessary to send North. This vessel will probably be the Princess Louise, and there is awaiting her at least 200 tons of an overplus that the Islander will not be able to find room for, the latter's space being limited to 400 tons. The freight is mostly provisions and miners' outfits and contains nothing out of the ordinary line carried north by every northern packet. The passengers booked for the Islander are also on hand, nearly all being in the city. They come from all parts of Canada and the United States and include a Nanaimo party of 28 and a Vancouver party of 38.

ANXIETY FOR THE "NOMAD."

Shipping men are becoming apprehensive over the long voyage of the American schooner Nomad, from Shanghai. The San Francisco Call says: "She is one of the last vessels turned out from Hall's shipyard at Port Blakeley, and left on her maiden voyage on September 18. She was in command of Captain West McAllep, who was accompanied by his son and daughter. The Nomad reached Shanghai after a fast run, and started again in ballast for Puget Sound sixty-eight days ago. Since then she has not been heard from."

STORM BEATEN COAST CARRIER.

Two more weather-beaten vessels reached port yesterday—the Wachusetts from Departure Bay, and the Rufus E. Wood from Nanaimo, B.C. Both vessels encountered a succession of squalls during the voyage. The Wachusetts caught the full force of the gale off Cape Blanco, and there she was hove to for several days under lower topsails and a foresail. The Rufus E. Wood came in under a jury rudder. She caught the gale off the Columbia river and lost her rudder-head in a squall that lasted three hours. Captain McLeod unshipped the spanker boom and made steering gear with it. Worked by tackles, the bark came along all right until a heavy southeaster was run into off Point Arena. There the bark had to be hove to for some time until a favorable wind came along and brought her into San Francisco.—Call, Feb. 7.

MAINLAND BOATS RUSHED.

Between northern freight and freight brought by the Charmer on Sunday evening and the City of Kingston yesterday morning, the warehouses along the water front are now full. The Kington's load was an exceptionally heavy one, there having arrived on her 11 cars of miscellaneous cargo including a car load of pack horses and mules. She had, too, 150 passengers, the great majority of whom are here to procure miners' outfits and licenses for the gold fields. On the Charmer came 250 tons of Chinese freight and a large number of noble looking dogs. One shipment of 61 comes from the Northwest and consigned to Thomas Earle. In a second lot there was a dozen trained Newfoundland dogs from Pennsylvania, consigned to N. Burdock, the leader of an American party outfitting in this city for the gold fields.

DISAPPOINTED MINERS.

The steamship City of Topeka called as expected at the outer wharf on Sunday, and went away with many sorry passengers. There were 200 on board, and just how badly the American prospective miner required his Canadian license he did not seem to realize until he arrived here and found the customs house closed.

MARINE NOTES.

The hull of the steamer Alki is once more in good shape, and the vessel, which has been on the Esquimalt marine railroad for over a week, will be launched to-day. She will immediately leave for the Sound and make preparations to reenter the Northern business. Her repairs have been supervised by Captain Clift, of the Seattle Board of Underwriters, and D. Cartmel, of this city.

The bark Japan, which floats the Peruvian flag, arrived from Colon, on Sunday, with a cargo of salt consigned to R. P. Rithet & Co. The bark was 58 days on the voyage, and reports experiencing very rough weather, gale after gale being encountered, with the general result that the vessel's upper works suffered more or less.

John Rosenfeld's Sons, San Francisco, have purchased another large collier for the Nanaimo trade. She is the Norwegian steamer Titania, and is now discharging a general cargo from Antwerp at Kobe, Japan.

After discharging a load of coal the freighting steamer Oscar left for Anacortes yesterday afternoon for a load of hay. The Oscar is kept so busy that her propeller or steam winch never gets a rest.

In response to Captain Taylor's telegram for a tug to tow the ship Benicia up to Vancouver, the tug Tyee came in from the Sound on Sunday, starting for the Terminal City with her tow soon afterwards.

The steamship Australia was expected to reach San Francisco on Saturday from Honolulu, and as soon as her cargo is discharged orders await her to prepare for the Alaskan run.

A despatch from Union yesterday stated that the Islander reported having passed the Thistle at Wrangel and the Lorne with her tow at Skeena river. There are no passengers on the Islander from Dawson, and no late news from there. Snow storms were reported from the Stikine, making travelling rough for the time being. No confirmation of the report of eight men being frozen; and the steamers Edith and the little Louise were not sighted.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST leads.

Ho! For Klondyke!

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR

PUT UP IN 8 OZ. DUCK BAGS

Expressly for Klondyke Business, is the BEST AND CHEAPEST BRAND IN THE MARKET.....It is made from MANITOBA HARD WHEAT, and will produce at least Twenty-five to Forty Pounds more bread to the barrel than soft wheat brands.....Save weight and freight and take.....

OGILVIE'S

RIGHTS OF ADOPTERS.

Discussed in the Case of Chinese Child Now Maintained in the Refuge Home.

Dissenting Opinion by the Chief Justice That She Was Illegally Removed Thither.

The following are the judgments recently delivered by the Full court in the case of Quai Shing, a Chinese girl taken from her country folk here against their will and placed in the Refuge Home. The court refuses the appeal of her former Chinese custodian for the return of the child to him, but from this judgment the Chief Justice dissents:

MR. JUSTICE WALKEM.

During the argument of this appeal, it was suggested that the appellant's right to a habeas corpus might well be tested by considering whether an indictment for abduction would lie in cases like the present under section 283 of the code, which is as follows:

"Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to five years' imprisonment who unlawfully takes or causes to be taken any unmarried girl, under the age of 16 years, out of the possession, and against the will, of her father or mother, or of any other person having the lawful care or charge of her." It is apparent that under this section it would be incumbent on the prosecution to show that such a girl's foster parent was one who could be said to have had the "lawful care or charge of her" at the time she was taken from him, otherwise an indictment would unquestionably fail. Section 283 is in the same language as section 20, of 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, and of the re-enactment of it as section 55, of 24-25 Vict. c. 100, both beirg in amendment of c. 8, of 4 and 5 Ph. and M. It has, therefore, been in force in England for about eighty years. It was also in force in Canada prior to confederation, as sec. 56, of 32-33 Vict. c. 162, and has since been the law of the Dominion. Notwithstanding the lapse of eighty years in England and of the lesser period in Canada, not an instance can be found in any of the several standard works on Criminal Law, including Bishop's, Mr. Justice Taschereau's and Mr. Crankshaw's, of such a prosecution having been even instituted. The inference from this is self-evident. A child, as a servant, may be said to be in the "lawful care or charge" of its master, and it has been held that a barmaid "employed at a distance from her father's house was in the lawful care or charge of her employer and not of her father." Reg. vs. Henkers, 16 Cox 257. It is also said to be an offense to take a girl out of the custody of her putative father, (Crankshaw 219 and cases). But the present appellant is not a putative father, as his affidavit shows.

The cases of habeas corpus of a civil nature show that adoption is not recognized as part of the law of England. In Reg. vs. Nash, 10 Q. B. D. 454, the court of appeal held that foster parents have no more legal right to the child of their adoption than a stranger. The reports of the same case in the Law Journal (N. S.) and Law Times of that year (1883) are fuller than that given in 10 Q. B. D., the case was that of a young woman who had an illegitimate child and placed it with Nash and his wife on the understanding that she should pay for its support. She paid something, and, owing to illness, paid no more. She afterwards lived an immoral life. After the Nashes had supported the child for about seven years, the mother wished to get it back with a view of placing it with her married sister. The Nashes refused to give it up; but the court on proceedings on habeas corpus made an order against them. They appealed. In the course of his judgment, Jessel, M.R., after observing that the Nashes wished to retain the child, said: "They are pure strangers to the child, and they have not a particle of right to do so." Lindley and Bowen, L.J.J., after stating that they were "of the same opinion," added some remarks of their own on the case. The appeal was dismissed, and the child given to its mother's married sister, on the ground that it was for its benefit that she should have charge of it. In all such questions the court considers the benefit or welfare of the child to be of primary importance. In a later case, decided in 1893, Mr. Justice Chitty, acting upon that principle, preferred the claim of Mr. King to that of the foster parents in the case of an orphan, although the child was attached to the parent and had been well treated by him. The contest for its possession arose out of a dispute about its religious

Continued on page Six.

NOLTE
For CORRECT GLASSES 37 COME TO US.
FORT ST.

Hotel Australian

Late Clarence.
Corner Douglas and Yates Sts.
First-class Cuisine.
Under the management of Mrs. McDonald late of the Windsor Hotel. Rates with board from $1 upwards. Free Bus.

English Bologna

Daintily made from meats cooked before making, seasoning different from the ordinary kind; price no higher. Order some for to-morrow Klondike lunch baskets are worth having, saves labor and time. Miners see us about them.

D. R. POTTINGER,

"The Ideal," 96 Yates Street.

To-Day we're showing some early Spring arrivals of this Season's newest and best designs in . . .

Men's Flannelette Top Shirts.

You'll wonder how such shirts, so full, so generous in size, and so well made can be sold for so little money. Of course you would. But then these shirts were bought early last season, before the recent rise in prices, and are worth at to-day's selling prices a half to a third more, at

50 Cents

Men's fine semi-dress flannelette top shirts, all cut full and large and all have patent steel collar holders, 10 different patterns, sizes up to 17 in neck, at

40 Cents

Men's flannelette top shirts equally as well made as our 50 cent shirt, but not so good quality, 12 different patterns, sizes up to 16½ neck, at

25 Cents

Men's good every day, knock-about flannelette top shirts. The goods alone would cost you the price we ask for the shirts complete. 15 different patterns, sizes up to 16½ neck.

Miners we're ready for you to call and get our prices.

Cameron,

The Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson Street.

RALPH CHURTON

AUCTIONEER

THE AUCTION MART

70 DOUGLAS STREET.

Ralph Churton

is open to receive instructions to conduct sales of every description either at the Auction Mart or owner's premises.

Prompt Settlements.

You are looking for a change for Breakfast. We have it . . . . . .

...WHEATINE...

Only 10c. per package. Try one. And also bear in mind our 40c. Coffee cannot be beat . . . . . .

WATSON & HALL

55 Yates St. - - - - Tel. 448.

The Crowning Triumph of a Long and Successful career . . . . .

The New Models of the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER

The always best made better yet. For sale by . .

M. W. WAITT & CO.,

Number 73 GOVERNMENT ST.

Over two thousand people visited the above on Saturday---No other advertisement is needed

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

ENGLISH OAK TABLEWARE

and an invoice of Sterling Silver Photo Frames and Toiletware that should have come to hand before Xmas just arrived . . .

C. E. REDFERN,

43 Government Street.
Established 1862.....

The Best Place Yet to Get Good Understandings is at.....

Gum Boots With Leather Soles, Moccasins and Arcties, Miner's Boots, Etc.

JIM MAYNARD'S

119 DOUGLAS STREET, Opposite City Hall

DON'T GO TO KLONDYKE WITHOUT AN

Albion Stove.

WE HAVE

Miners' Folding Deflecting Stoves.
Miners' Strong Sheet Steel Stoves that are Made to Last.
Miners' Combination Cooking and Heating Stoves of Special Design.

EACH STOVE HAS PIPE AND A BAKE PAN PACKED INSIDE.

Albion Iron Works Co.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

ROBERT BROWN'S

FOUR CROWN

Four Crown Scotch Whiskey

Just arrived per "Benicia"

TURNER, BEETON & CO.,

Sole Agents for the PACIFIC COAST

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Suggestion Made That the Present Post Office Be Turned Into a Mint.

Removal of Garbage at Reduced Rate—Charges in the Fire Department.

The city council meeting last night lasted only one hour, there being very little discussion and the various items of business being polished off so promptly that in an hour adjournment was reached. The principal communication was from the school board, giving their opinion on the city auditor and his duties, which was filed.

The city solicitor and city barrister reported that the city has no power to decrease the city limits, and as to a curfew law, no by-law could be prepared till the Municipal Clauses Act is amended by stating in it the age of children to which the by-law would apply.

The electric light committee recommended that Mr. W. W. Northcott be instructed to submit an estimate for converting one-half of the old electric light station, Yates street, into a stable for the corporation horses, and that the electric light mast on Cadboro Bay road be removed and one of the lamps put on a pole near the same position and one lamp at the corner of School and View streets. This was adopted.

Next came the settlement of tenders for removing garbage from the city wharf. Swinnerton & Oddy, agents for the Sadie, tendered for $5.45 per day, Michael Hare asked $6.50 per day. The contract was awarded to the lowest tender. Last year the work cost $8.50 a day. F. H. Lindsey, the only tenderer for teams for street sprinkling, got the contract at 45 cents an hour for each team.

Wm. Boddy, $2; J. H. Matthews, $2.50, and Hales & Bell, $2.75 per yard, were the tenderers for a block crossing on Yates street. The lowest secured it.

The fire wardens recommended that the resignation of Louis McNeill and J. W. Elliott be accepted; that driver No. 3, Frank Leroy, be promoted to driver of No. 2, vice Louis McNeill, resigned; that T. Hodges, tillerman, be appointed to No. 3, vice Leroy, promoted; that callman Chas. Palmer take Hodge's place, and J. North and W. J. Deasy be appointed callmen to fill vacancies. This was adopted.

Just before adjournment, Ald. Humphrey suggested that the Dominion government should be asked to change the present post office into a mint when the new post office is in operation.

This suggestion was warmly seconded by Ald. Hall, who pointed out how much benefit a mint would be to Victoria now that so much Klondike gold is coming this way.

The Mayor suggested that a resolution on the subject be passed, and this, no doubt, will be done.

THE CITY.

Last night in answer to a call from box 54 the firemen had a run out as far as the Fountain, and found on reaching there no fire in the vicinity. Three false alarms preceded last night's recently, and if the would-be practical joker who sent in the calls is discovered he will find that his jokes will cost him dear.

The Merchants Bank of Halifax having decided to open a branch in Victoria have secured through Messrs. B. Boggs & Co. the premises now occupied by A. W. Taylor, next to C. E. Redfern. The fixtures are now being prepared under the supervision of Mr. J. C. Keith, architect, and the bank expects to open up business very soon.

The Harry Lindley Company last night opened a second engagement in the A.O.U.W. hall which promises to be as successful as their first. M'liss was presented last night to a crowded house and the audience were not sparing of their applause. To-night "The Guilded Fool," a breezy comedy, by Henry Guy Carleton, will be put on the boards and should draw well.

The Victoria chess men who went over on Saturday to play Seattle returned yesterday morning, the losers in the match, but highly pleased with their trip. Seattle was represented by Messrs. Bagley, Peterson, Dickey, Lerck, Jenner and Steele, while the Victoria men were Messrs. Piper, Chapman, Perry, Gonnason and Rhodes. The score was 12½ for Seattle against 9½ for Victoria.

At the meeting of the Natural History Society last evening Capt. Walbran concluded his series of papers on the early navigation of the Northwest Coast, dealing particularly with the last year's operations of Captain Vancouver's survey in 1794. The lecture was one of the best of the series, and was illustrated by a large chart of the coast specially drawn by Mr. Laurie. It is Captain Walbran's intention at a future meeting to give a resume of all the lectures so as to bring out in relief the main achievements of the explorations previously described in detail. A letter was read from the Premier thanking the members of the society for assistance afforded in connection with the several interesting exhibitions held in the new legislative buildings under the auspices of the legislative library. A discussion arose as to the desirability of retaining as far as possible the many interesting Indian relics of the province which are being so rapidly depleted by collectors from all parts of the world, and a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that strong representations should be made to the government with that end in view.

"Bacteria do not occur in the blood or in the tissues of a *healthy* living body, either of man or the lower animals." So says the celebrated Dr. Koch. Other doctors say that the best medicine to render the blood perfectly pure and healthy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Heavy Scotch wool underwear 22 ozs. per garment for the Yukon. B. Williams & Co.

RIGHTS OF ADOPTERS.

Continued from page five.

education; but I refer to the case as one that shows in a marked manner that the relationship of foster parent was not, in a legal sense, recognized by the learned judge. Both contending parties were, in the eye of the law, strangers; and the fact that the child would, in the opinion of the court, be better cared for, morally and physically, by Mr. King, turned the scale in that gentleman's favor. (9 L. T.R. 575.)

Ah Guay's case, 2 B.C. 343, referred to Mr. Gregory, was decided by the late Chief Justice. It was the case of a Chinese woman, applying to have an adopted child restored to her by the Chinese Home, which had got possession of it. The habeas corpus was refused, as the Chief Justice considered that it was better in the child's interests that it should remain where it was. The present case may be said to resemble Ah Guay's, save in the name and sex of the applicant; the respondent, here as there, being the matron of the Chinese Home. I agree with the principle upon which my brother Drake has decided it, and with the conclusion which he has drawn from the evidence. I am, therefore, in favor of dismissing the appeal with costs. His power to award costs as he did, on the failure of the present appellant to obtain a habeas corpus on a rule nisi has been questioned; but, in my opinion, he had that power, as the courts seemed to have possessed it prior to the judicature acts. In Corbett's case, 14 M. & W., which is referred to in his judgment, the court only decided that where the writ is issued absolutely in the first instance costs will not be allowed for or against a person in custody (as Cobbett was for contempt) whether he succeeds or fails in obtaining his discharge. But the court did not question the statement of Cobbett's counsel, to the effect that had he successfully applied upon an order nisi, costs might have been given against his client. From this, I apprehend that the court had that jurisdiction—a jurisdiction which has not been taken away by any act that I know of.

The case of in re Mills estate, referred to on the bench by Mr. Justice Irving, merely decides that costs which would not have been allowed before the passing of the judicature acts should not be allowed afterwards, inasmuch as those acts has neither increased nor curtailed the jurisdiction of the courts in respect of costs.

It cannot be denied that the separation of a foster parent and child must often cause pain and unhappiness; but such a separation would not be directed by the court except in cases where the well being of the child as in this case unmistakably required it.

GEO. A. WALKEM, J.

February 1, 1898.

MR. JUSTICE IRVING.

The pith of the judgment appealed from is to be found in the words "Neither the present applicant nor Miss Bowes, the respondent, are entitled in law to the custody and possession of this child, I have therefore to consider what is best for her."

The argument covered a very wide field, but I do not think it necessary to now refer to more than three or four cases.

In the case of Regina vs. Nash, 10 Q. B. D. 454, decided in 1883, a writ of hab. corp. was sought by a mother of an illegitimate child to recover the custody of her child from Nash and his wife.

The mother had in 1876 delivered to the Nashes the child, then an infant of a few days or months old, intending to pay them for keeping it—she did make some payment, but owing to ill-health was unabie to continue them. The Nashes, nevertheless, kept the child, without payment, from 1876 till 1883, roughly speaking, six or seven years. In this case the applicant has kept the child some five years.

At the end of the six or seven years, she applied to the Nashes for the child and they refused to deliver it up. She applied for a writ, but the application was refused by North, J. The mother then appealed to the Divisional court, who ordered the writ to issue.

On the hearing of the appeal from the Divisional court to the Court of Appeal, Jessel, M.R., said: "The appellants (i.e., the Nashes) have not a particle of right to the custody of the child."

In the Law Times report of the same case, vol. 48, p. 448, Jessel, M.R., is reported thus: "She (the mother) now wants to get her child back, and these poor people (the Nashes) want to keep it from her—but they have no claim whatever to the child. They are mere strangers, and have not a particle of right to its custody."

And Lindley, L.J., (after speaking in a way that shows he thoroughly sympathized with the Nashes in being deprived of the child) says: "They have no more right to the custody of the child than any other stranger, and the affection even of a natural mother gives a better right than the regard of a mere stranger."

These quotations show how the rights of persons standing in a position similar to the applicant in this case were regarded by two eminent judges, and had it not been for a remark of Bowen, L.J., I should have thought this was ample authority for the conclusion arrived at by Drake, J., but it was suggested by Bowen, L.J., that the question they were deciding in Regina v. Nash was not the abstract rights of benefactors who had brought up a child for many years, but the real question was, whether as between the mother and the Nashes the court ought, in that particular case, to give preference to the mother. I find that the point is covered by the case in re Medley, 5 Ir., R.C.L. 84, decided by O'Brien, Fitzgerald and George, J.J. Therefore I thought that further authority was desirable before concluding that the judgment now appealed from should be upheld. That was the case of an application for the custody of an infant eight years of age. The applicants for the writ were two in number, one the maternal aunt, and the only next of kin of the infant, and the other the secretary of an orphan society. The respondents were respectable people. The father of the infant had died shortly before the child was born; the mother had placed him with the McCanns, the respondents, when 3 weeks old to be nursed and, as they swore, to be brought up as their own child. Afterwards she left Ireland, went to England and died there. Previously to her departure she went to see the child, when she said she would never take him from the McCanns. The child was in the habit of visiting the aunt, and on the last of these visits, the aunt, instead of sending him back to the McCanns, sent him to the orphan society. A few days later he ran away and returned to the McCanns, who, when applied to, refused to deliver him up. The court were of the opinion that neither party had the legal right to the custody of the child, but intimated they were willing to examine the child. This being refused, the court made no rule, leaving the aunt to apply to Court of Chancery.

The third case is Ah Gway, reported in 2 B.C. 313, a decision by the late Chief Justice of British Columbia, on facts very similar to the case in hand, where he says: "Even assuming Chin Su's statements to be true, viz.: that Ah Gway is her neice, confided to her by her widowed mother for education, etc., that would hardly give Chin Su the absolute right for which she contends, or any legal rights at all over the infant's person." I cannot see that the appellant here has any greater right to the custody of this child than the Nashes had to the custody of Rose Carey, or the McCanns, or the maternal aunt to the custody of young Medley, or Chin Su to the custody of the child, Ah Gway, and yet in all these cases it is laid down that the adopting parent, or foster parent, is a stranger having no legal rights over the custody of the child who had been the object of their benevolence.

The decisions in Barnardo vs. McHugh in (1891) 1 Q B. 194, and also in (1891) A.C. 388, and the subsequent passage of the Custody of Children Act, 1891, are deserving of attention.

The applicant then, in my opinion, has no legal right to the custody of the child, nor have the respondents. They both stand on an equal footing, so far as their legal rights are concerned. I therefore agree with the decision of Mr. Justice Drake that neither the present applicant nor Miss Bowes is entitled in law to the custody of the child. In those circumstances it became his duty by virtue of the prerogative which belongs to the crown as parens patriae (see Barnardo v. McHugh, 1891, A.D. 395) to consider the ultimate guide for the court what was best for her. In the exercise of that discretion—for it is a matter of discretion see R. v. Barnardo (1891) 1 Q. B. at 215, per Lopes, L. J., he decided that it was in the interests of the child that he should not interfere with the present condition of affairs. In a case of this kind, discretion having been exercise, I do not think that it ought to be disturbed, except for very grave reasons, and I see no reason to interfere in this case.

On the question of costs, I have the misfortune to disagree with the decision of the learned judge below. Our rule 751 is the English rule 1 of order 65, reproduced. In re Mill Estate, 34 Ch. D. 24, decided that the English rule did not enable the court or judge to order costs to be paid by persons who before the judicature act came into operation, could not have been ordered to pay them—that the order was only to regulate the mode in which costs were to be dealt with, in cases where the court antecedently had jurisdiction to award costs. It was to remedy this state of things that section 5 of the Judicature Act of 1890 was passed. When, on the 1st of January, 1893, we adopted our Supreme court rules of 1890, we adopted, so it seems to me, the English rule, impressed with the decision of re Mills, and the act of 1896, declaring our rules statutes could not alter the interpretation to be put on Rule 751. I therefore think that R. vs. Jones (1894) 2 Q.B. 328, is not applicable here, and that this court has no jurisdiction to award costs in habeas corpus matters.

As to the costs of this appeal, were it not for the act of 1897, I should say that there should be no costs of appeal to either party, but as the respondent has succeeded in the main point, I suppose he is entitled to his costs, and I so decide, but I shall not be sorry if the majority of the court are able to take a different view of this question. If it were convenient, I think the question as to costs here and below might well be re-argued.

P. Æ. IRVING, J.

CHIEF JUSTICE DAVIE.

I cannot agree that the applicant has no legal claim to the custody of this child. He is not her father, it is true, nor her legally constituted guardian, but the girl came under his care five years ago, when at the age of 8 or 9 years he adopted her as a member of his family at the request of Lew Fee, her uncle, who had taken charge of his brother's child upon his death. The applicant's family, consisting of his wife and two little daughters, live with him. One of his sons died last year, and the other is being educated in China.

From the time when he adopted her until she was forcibly taken out of his possession in August last, by a constable acting without semblance of warrant or legal authority, handed over by him to a Mrs. Tyson, and sent by her to the Refuge Home, at Victoria, Quai Shing has been reared with and treated as one of the applicant's family.

The notion that an adoptive parent has no claim to the custody of his adopted child, which the law will recognize, proceeds on a passage in a note to Jarman and Bythewoods, conveyancing vol. 1, p. 525, and upon a ruling of the late Chief Justice of this court in the case of Re. v. Ah Gwey, 2 B. C., p. 343. The passage in Jarman says: "The law of England, strictly speaking, knows nothing of adoption and does not recognize any rights, claims or duties arising out of such a relation, except arising out of an express, or implied contract." But the writer here is speaking of rights, as against the father, for he goes on to say: "The law makes the father the guardian of his children by nature, and his right, except so far as limited by statute, is absolute against all persons whatever, including the mother of the children." Whilst asserting that as against the father the law knows nothing of adoption, the author does not say that the adoptive parent has no legal status, as against the mere invader of his household, and that is the point for consideration here. Even as against the father the remark in Jarman requires qualification, for the father may have waived, or abandoned the control of his child, and (as remarked by Mr. Eversley in his work on Domestic Relations, p. 539) in so far as the Court of Chancery will in the interests of the children enforce the waiver, or abandonment, of the control of the father (or mother), up to that point it might be said to countenance the claim of the adoptive parent, not on the ground of any right in the latter, but of the material well being of the child."

We are now dealing with the case of an unmarried female under the age of 16 years, regarding which the Criminal Code distinctly enacts (sec. 283) that every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to five years' imprisonment who unlawfully takes, or causes to be taken, any unmarried girl being under the age of 16 years out of the possession, and against the will of her father or mother, or of any other person having the lawful care or charge of her." Can there be the slightest doubt that as against strangers, the adoptive parent is a person having the lawful care or charge of the child of his adoption; so as to make it an offence to take the child out of his custody? Human society peremptorily answers "No," and under British rule at all events would long since have demanded an amentment of the law did it permit of any but the negative construction, for how many thousands of homes might be plunged into mourning, more bitter than death, if the law stood idly by and permitted the orphan and adopted child; received into the family circle; reared as the rest of the children; knowing and being reminded not that it is of different blood from them, and perhaps not so, to be ruthlessly torn from the fireside by a mere stranger who (benevolent although his intentions might be) conceives the idea that he can look after the child better than those who have charge of it. Section 283 is a mere re-enactment of a law passed 3 or 4 centuries ago, 4 and 5 Ph. & M. Ch. 8. In the Ah Gwey case (ubi sup), the late Chief Justice speaking of a claim to the custody of a female child under 16 years old says "Nobody can have a valid claim except the father, or a duly appointed guardian, or some person as a school master to whom the infant has by proper authority been confided or apprenticed." But the statute admits of no such restriction. The words are, "or of any other person having the lawful care or charge of her." Of two things, one—the care or charge of an adoptive parent is either lawful or unlawful. But no one will contend that it is unlawful; that is when no one with a superior right claims the child, to do so would be to argue that it is unlawful to adopt a child. The care or custody of the adoptive father is therefore lawful, and being lawful the law enforces the custody by punishing the man who inades it, from which it follows that the right can also be enforced upon habeas corpus, see Sampson on infants, p. 213-214, where it is remarked that the right to enforce by habeas corpus the custody of a female child up to the age of 16 years is on account of the statute 4 Ph. & M., and see per Lord Justice Lindley in L. R. (1894) probote p. 298 to the same effect.

The applicant in this case is a person in loco parentis, which is defined by Sir William Grant "as a person assuming the parental character of discharging parental duties," and by Lord Eldon as a person "meaning to put himself in loco parentis in the situation of the person described as the lawful father of the child." (Powys v. Mansfield, 3 Myl. & Cr. 339), and although there are abundant expressions to be found in the books, that such a person, or the adoptive father, whichever you may call him, has no claim or right to the custody of the child, yet what is meant is that such person has no claim as against the father, mother, or person having a paramount right. For instance in R. v. Nash, L. R. 10, 2 B. D., where a woman placed the custody of her natural child with friends who reared it until the child was 7 years old, when the mother demanded it back—Jessel, M. R., in giving the child to the mother remarked that "the appellants had not a particle of right to the custody of the child." Of course the learned judge was speaking of right as against the mother, but counsel in this case, in arguing against the right of the adoptive parent has quoted the learned judge's remark literally, as if applied, not against the mother simply, but as against all the world. I ask again, if instead of the mother being the claimant for the child in the Nash case, the claim had been put forward by some stranger who had taken the child from the custody of Mr. and Mrs. Nash, can there be any doubt they would have been subject to indictment under the act; and in what different position does the man, constable though he was, stand here, or what better right than he have the Refuge Home, who have received the child from or through him? Considerations of benevelence and good intention are no defence in law to an indictment under the statute.

Of course I do not lose sight of the fact that notwithstanding the claim of the foster parents paramount considerations may justify the court in giving the custody of the child to a stranger. But not only foster parents, but actual parents may have their children taken from them in the same way, as in Andrews v. Salt, 8 L.R. Ch. In the case of a parent a case of gross moral turpitude must generally be established to warrant so extreme a step, but in the case of foster parents (and sometimes of parents), considerations other than of turpitude are frequently taken into account, the court always aiming to do what is best in the child's interest. For instance, in re White, an infant, 9. Times L.R. 572, the infant was taken from the possession of foster parents by an order appointing a stranger to be guardian, but that was done not because the foster parents had no lawful claim to the custody of the child, but because it was right that the child should be reared in one faith, and the foster parents were going to bring it up in another. As remarked by Mr. Justice Chulty in that case, "the child has been wrongfully withdrawn from Roman Catholic instruction." No consideration of that kind, however, arises here, although perhaps it might be argued with considerable force that this child had been wrongfully withdrawn from Chinese instruction, as to which I say something presently.

What is, however, to the point is the assertion upon the affidavits, stoutly denied by the applicant, and not found as a fact by the learned judge, that this child, in charge of the applicant and his wife, is being brought up in an atmosphere of vice. This accusation ought to be enquired into, for whilst the court, acting in the best interests of the child, will rescue it from the custody of the vicious, yet it will not condemn the applicant of what he denies and which the judge appealed from has not found against him without due enquiry. Such charges cannot be disposed of simply on affidavits of assertion on the one side and denial on the other. If the charge of immorality be made out and it be necessary to commit this child to other custody, it will be for the court to consider in the light of decided cases whether it will be more in the interests of this Chinese child that she should be brought up according to the traditions, instincts, customs and religion of her own people, than be made the subject of an attempt to proselytize her to the customs, habits and creed of an alien race. One principle adopted by the court in deciding what is best for the child's welfare is not to place it in an atmosphere of religion different to that to which it has been accustomed, and the same remark, I should think, applies to race. Brett M.R. Reg. v. Gyugall 4 R. 457. We must always remember that the law knows no distinction of race or religion, but all stand equal before the law. If we were in China and the tribunals there were to uphold the right of benevolent Chinese societies to take our children from us and raise them as Chinamen, we should denounce it an outrage, but is it not precisely the same kind of outrage upon the Chinese which is asked recognition in this case?

I think the proper order will be to remit this case to the learned judge whose decision is appealed from, with the opinion that the applicant has a legal claim to the custody of the child, as against the Refuge Home, but that he may be deprived of that custody, if upon investigation the learned judge finds gross moral turpitude in the applicant's household, or other misconduct sufficient in the judge's opinion to deprive him of the custody of the child.

I think, in conclusion, I should call attention to the singular affidavit, purporting to be made by the child herself. She evidently speaks no English, as the affidavit was taken through the medium of an interpreter. The affidavit makes the girl say that she is 16 years old; a personal view of the child might tend to confirm either this statement or that of her father, that she is not yet 14. The affidavit goes on to say that she was sold for $350 and saw the money. It might be interesting to enquire how this child became acquainted with the decimal currency of the country and as to her knowledge and understanding of it. It would also certainly be to the point to ascertain that the extraordinary story of the affidavit is altogether the child's own. As it is we are dependent entirely for what the child states upon the one interpreter. The court wants to hear from the child herself and to be assured that the words of the affidavit have not been put into her mouth. If we were dealing with the custody of an illigitimate child the court would see the child and ascertain its wishes. At least the same consideration should be extended to this child, but here the order giving the child to the Refuge Home has been made without interviewing her, or being assured that she was not in reality under duress.

I think the appeal should be allowed.

Have you tried

Smoking Tobacco?

"Slop" Work

Is Work WE NEVER DO.

We Do Artistic Lithographing, Engraving and Embossing.

The Colonist Litho. Dept.

Ball

Programmes in the very latest English styles; something neat and yet inexpensive at .. ..

The Colonist.

No Trouble to Show Samples

NOTICE

Residents of Victoria having book for binding will find it to their advantage to call at or write to "The Colonist," Binding done at Eastern prices. Work guaranteed satisfactory in every respect.

CRANBROOK

Divisional Town on the Crow's Nest Pass R'y

The centre of the Famous Mining District of East Kootenay

The property is now on the market.
For plans and prices apply to ....

V. HYDE BAKER, Local Agent, CRANBROOK, B.C.

B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

L. A. Hamilton,
Land Commissioner C.P.R.
Winnipeg.

Bank of British Columbia

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase) £500,000 $2,920,000
RESERVE ..... £100,000 $ 486,666

HEAD OFFICE, 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA: Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, and Kaslo.

IN THE UNITED STATES: San Francisco and Portland.

Agents and Correspondents: In Canada—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada. In United States—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency) New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. In Australia and New Zealand—Bank of Australasia. In Honolulu—Bishop & Co.

Branches of this Bank are now open at Sandon and Kaslo, B.C.

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed thereon.
Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking Business transacted.
Victoria, B.C., November, 1896. GEO. GILLESPIE Manager

THE BEST, FAMILY FLOUR.

CANADA FOR CANADIANS, WHY NOT BRITISH COLUMBIA for its inhabitants ask for the O. K. Brands of Flour, manufactured by The Okanagan Flour Mills Company, of Armstrong, B. C., a home industry, makers of the best family flours on the market. Hungarian XXXX and Strong Bakers', also Graham Pastry and Whole Wheat Flours. All bags branded O.K.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR VICTORIA, B.C.

Klondykers It is a Fact
That the Leading Clothiers
in the Golden days of Cariboo
still supply the best and
cheapest Outfits
Klondyke Miners have
decided we are the people
W. & J. Wilson Victoria

Seagram's Whisky and "Thistle Blend"

SOLE AGENTS:
R. P. RITHET & CO., Ld.

The Cassiar Central Railway Co'y.

The Cassiar Central Railway Company is prepared to receive on or before the 28th day of February next, **Tenders for the Construction of a portion of their Railway Line** connected with terminal facilities, before the final location survey is made.

Information with Regard to the work to be undertaken can be had on application at the office of the Company's Engineer, H. P. Bell, Esq., 51 Five Sisters Block, Fort St. Victoria, B. C., where Forms of Tender, &c., can be obtained.

Contractors and Their Outfits will be forwarded to Glenora, on the Stickine River, free of cost.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By order,
HAVELOCK SMITH, Secretary.
Victoria, B. C., January 27th, 1898.

Subscribe for the Semi-Weekly Colonist.

HANDY LIST

— OF —

VICTORIA FIRMS.

ACETIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.
BEST GOODS—The Canada Paint Co. Ltd.

BOATS AND TENTS.
KLONDYKE canvas boats and genuine duck tents at F. Jeune & Bros.' sail loft, Government street. de4

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
M. R. SMITH & CO., VICTORIA, B. C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.
CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buy and exchange all kinds of books and novels.

DRAYMAN.
JOSEPH HEANEY, Truck and Dray man—Office 26 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171. no11

COLOR MAN'F'RING—DRY AND OIL.
GOODS GUARANTEED—Canada Paint Co. Ltd.

FOUNDERS AND BOILERMAKERS.
SPRATT & GRAY, iron founders and engineers.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS
CHAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
FRED CARNE, JR.—Tel. 586, cor. Yates & Broad

FELL & CO., family grocers and provisions, corner Broad and Fort streets.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.
R. LETTICE — Paints, oils, varnishes, etc. Window glass and wall paper.

HARDWARE.
E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Gov't.

HOTELS.
OCCIDENTAL—$1 to $1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.

DOMINION—Popular prices; all comforts of higher price hotels. Free 'bus; meals 25 cts.

QUEEN'S—Am. and Europ. plan, cor. Store and Johnson Sts. J. C. Voss, Prop.

JAPAN COLORS.
FOR Carriage Builders—Canada Paint Co. Ltd.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.
VICTORIA TRANS. CO., 21 Broughton st.—Largest stock of horses, carriages, etc., for hire.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO—Telephone 18.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
THOMAS STOREY.—Residence 104 Fisguard, office 90 Johnson, pioneer, estab. 20 years.

MINING BROKERS.
BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort St., mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

NOVELTIES.
GEM Raisin Seeder, Rotary Biscuit Cutter. Barber Bros., 51 Yates.

OIL STAINS AND ENAMELS.
BEST MADE—Canada Paint Co. Ltd.

PLATE GLASS.
R. LETTICE, dealer in paints, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant Sign Letter Co., and Aspenall's Enamel. No. 40 Fort street. mr17

LACQUER MANUFACTURING.
FOR CANNERIES—Canada Paint Co.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke St. near Gov'.

READY MIXED PAINT MANUFACTURERS.
BRANDS ESTABLISHED—Canada Paint Co.

RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURERS.
BARBER BROS., 51 Yates street.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
FOR PERMANENT PHOTOS see EYRES, Yates street.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.
Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty fel

SEAL ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSING.
W. H. PHILIPPS, 39½ Douglas, south of Fort St.

STEAM DYE WORKS.
PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 116 Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

VARNISH MANUFACTURERS.
RELIABLE GOODS—Canada Paint Co. Ltd.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.
L. GOODACRE, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO., Ld., Gov't and Yates Sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc.; branch, Vanc'r.

WHITE LEAD AND PUTTY MAN'F'RING.
OUR OWN MAKE—Canada Paint Co. Ltd.

J. T. Jones, Pres. John Lyons, Vice-Pres.
Thos. R. Lyons, Treas. Edwin Shaw, Sec'y

Authorized by the Secretary U.S. Treasury
CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000, Fully Paid Up.

American and Canadian Customs, Bonding, Warehouse and Transportation Company

Offices in Alaska:
WRANGEL, JUNEAU, DYEA, SKAGWAY.

Principal Office at
JUNEAU - - ALASKA

We are prepared to act as Customs Brokers, to receive consignments of all kinds of foreign merchandise and effects at any of the points named, clear same through the Customs Houses and transport same in bond through the United States Territory, and are also prepared to bond American goods through Canadian Territory to Circle City, Forty Mile and other points in the United States in Alaska.
We have contracts with all the transportation companies, which enables us to give our patrons the best figures on transportation and saves expense of special customs convoys.
Our charges for bonds and clearances are as reasonable as they can be made.
For further information call or address any of our agencies, or the head office, JUNEAU ALASKA

CHAS. HAYWARD,
Funeral Director and Embalmer
52 Government Street, Victoria.

The largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province.

Licence Authorising an Extra-Provincial Company to Carry on Business.

"Companies Act, 1897."

CANADA:
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
No. 56.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The New Goldfields of British Columbia, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at 23 Leadenhall Street, in the City of London.

The amount of the capital of the Company is two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, divided into two hundred and fifty thousand shares of one pound each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in the City of Victoria, and Caldwell Ashworth, gentleman, whose address is No. 30 Broad Street, City of Victoria, is the attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:—

[a.] To acquire in British Columbia and elsewhere by purchase, lease, concession, exchange or otherwise, mining property, claims, water rights, and also including lands, mines, mining rights and claims, minerals, ores, mills, stamps, smelting and other works for treating ores and minerals and rendering them marketable metals, including also all kinds of building, machinery and plant useful or supposed to be useful in mining, milling, treating or reducing ores or minerals, and any concessions, grants, decrees, claims, rights or privileges whatsoever, which may seem to the Company capable of being turned to account, and to work, develop, carry out, exercise and turn to account the same, and to dispose of any such concessions, grants, decrees, claims or privileges:

[b.] To carry on all kinds of exploration business and, in particular in relation to mines and minerals, to seek for and secure openings for capital, and with a view to any of the objects aforesaid, to prospect, enquire, examine, explore and test and to dispatch and employ expeditions, commissions, experts or other agents:

[c.] To carry on all kinds of promotion business and in particular to form, constitute, float, lend money to, assist and control any companies, partnerships, associations, or undertakings whatsoever:

[d.] To acquire by purchase, lease, licence, or otherwise, absolutely or conditionally, the rights either generally or exclusively, over any area or areas of or in all or any patent rights or processes or mechanical or other contrivances useful or supposed to be useful for any of the purposes of the Company, and to deal with or dispose of the same or any interest therein respectively:

[e.] To lay out towns and villages on the lands acquired or controlled by the Company, and to construct, maintain, alter, make, and work railways, tramways, telegraph lines, canals, reservoirs, wells, aqueducts, roads, streets, hotels, boarding houses, dwelling houses, factories, shops, stores, gas and water works, piers, wharves, buildings, machinery, and other works and appliances of every nature and description which may be expedient or useful, or deemed to be expedient or useful for the purposes of the Company, and to contribute to the cost of making, providing, and carrying on, and working the same:

[f.] To carry on any business, the carrying on of which the Company may think directly or indirectly conducive to the development of any property in which it is interested:

[g.] To sell, improve, manage, develop, lease, mortgage, dispose of, or otherwise deal with, all or any part of the property of the Company:

[h.] To prospect, explore and develop the resources of the said lands and hereditaments by building, planting, clearing, mining, and otherwise dealing with the same, and to stock the same or other lands, to cut and to sell timber, and generally to mine and carry on all sorts of mining operations in British Columbia, or any other part of the globe:

[i.] To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, settle, improve, colonize, farm and cultivate lands and hereditaments in British Columbia and elsewhere:

[j.] To stock the same or other lands, and to breed and deal in all kinds of stock, cattle, sheep and produce:

[k.] To work and carry on all or any mines, works, and properties from time to time in possession of the said Company in such manner as the Directors for the time being may determine; to erect all necessary mills and machinery and appliances, smelting works, laboratories, workshops, dwelling houses, and other buildings; construct, maintain, and alter canals, railways, water-courses, tramways, telegraph lines, or any other lines or system of communication whether by telegram, telephone, phonograph, phonophone or otherwise, by electricity, or by pneumatic force or otherwise, reservoirs, wells, aqueducts, gas and water works, drainage works, irrigation works, wharves, piers, and other works of every nature and description, purchase, rent, hire, or charter waggons, steam or sailing ships, to enter into and carry out such contracts and arrangements as may be deemed necessary and desirable to enable the Company to carry on its business, and for the general conduct and management of its affairs and the doing of all such other things as may be found incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, whether in British Columbia, Great Britain or elsewhere:

[l.] To buy, sell, manufacture and deal in all kinds of goods, stores, implements, provisions, chattels and effects capable of being used or required by the Company or its workmen, or by any other persons who may settle on the property of the Company, or by others, and for that purpose to carry on the business of a general shopkeeper or merchant:

[m.] To purchase, build, charter, equip, load (either on commission or otherwise), sell, repair, let out to hire and trade with steam or other ships, boats and vessels of all kinds, to carry on the business of carriers by land and water:

[n.] To acquire by grant, purchase or otherwise, concessions of any property or privileges from any Government, British, Colonial or Foreign, and to perform and fulfil the terms and conditions:

[o.] To obtain any Act of Parliament or law or order of any Colonial or Foreign Legislature or Government for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect:

[p.] To promote, form and register other companies in England or in any Colony, dependency, foreign country, state or territory, for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of this Company, or for all or any of the objects mentioned in this Memorandum, or for advancing directly or indirectly the objects or interests thereof, and to take or otherwise acquire and to underwrite and hold shares, debentures or other securities, in or of any such company, and to guarantee the payment of any debentures or other securities issued by any such company:

[q.] To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares, debentures, bonds, or other securities of or in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company:

[r.] To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests or co-operation with any person or company carring on or about to carry on any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and to take or otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock in any such company. To aid in the establishment and support of associations for the benefit of persons employed by or having dealings with the Company, and in particular friendly societies:

[s.] To carry on all kinds of financial or banking business, and in particular to negotiate loans and advances, to offer for subscription, place, buy, deal in, make merchantable, sell and dispose of ores, minerals, goods, bullion, specie, and valuables of all kinds, and merchandise generally in British Columbia, Great Britain or elsewhere, and to receive money on deposit and to collect revenue of all kinds:

[t.] To sell the undertaking of the Company or any part thereof for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company. To distribute any of the property of the Company among the members in specie, but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital be made without the sanction of the Court, where necessary. To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company. To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this Company is authorised to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this Company:

[u.] To make, accept, indorse and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments. To lend money, and in particular to persons having dealings with the Company. To raise money in such manner as the Company shall think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures charged upon all or any of the Company's property (both present and future), including its uncalled capital or any specified portion thereof. To guarantee the performance of contracts by members of or persons having dealings with the Company:

[v.] To acquire patent rights and privileges in the United Kingdom or any other country or Colony or State for any purposes deemed to be useful for the Company, and to resell the same or turn the same to account by manufacturing thereunder, granting licences or otherwise:

[w.] To lend money to any company, partnership, person or association, upon security of their or his undertaking, property, estate, assets and effects, or any part thereof, upon such terms as may be deemed expedient, and to take such security either in the shape of mortgages, mortgage debentures or in any other form, or to lend money in British Columbia or Great Britain or elsewhere with or without security. To make donations to such persons and in such cases as may seem expedient, and to subscribe for any purposes whether charitable or benevolent, or for any public, general or useful object:

[x.] To pay the costs, charges and expenses of, or in connection with the formation and incorporation of the Company, and to remunerate any person or persons for services rendered or to be rendered to the Company, either in cash or in shares of the Company, either wholly or partly paid up:

[y.] To establish and maintain agencies of this Company in any colony or foreign state, and to procure the Company to be registered or incorporated in any colony or foreign state:

[z.] To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, either alone or in partnership or in conjunction with any person or other association, and either as principals or agents, and including a power to pay brokerage or commission for services rendered in obtaining or guaranteeing or underwriting capital for the Company or otherwise.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 24th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
ja27 *Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.*

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the province of British Columbia at its next session for an Act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, operate by any kind or kinds of motive power, and maintain either a standard or narrow gauge railway for the purpose of conveying passengers and freight, including all kinds of merchandise, from a point at or near Portland Inlet or Portland Canal, Cassiar District, British Columbia by the most direct and feasible route to a point at or near Teslin Lake; and with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain branch lines and all necessary roads, bridges, ways, ferries, wharves, docks and coal bunkers; and with power to build, own, equip, operate and maintain steam and other vessels and boats; and with power to build, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and branches; and to carry on a general express business, and to build and operate all kinds of plant for the purpose of supplying light, heat, electricity or any kind of motive power; and with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the company; and to acquire lands, bonuses, privileges, or other aids from any government, municipality, or other persons or bodies corporate; and to make traffic or other arrangements with railways steamboats or other companies; and with power to build wagon roads to be used in the construction of such railway and in advance of the same, and to levy and collect tolls from all parties using and on all freight passing over any of such roads built by the company, whether built before or after the construction of the railway; and with all other usual, necessary or incidental rights, powers or privileges as may be necessary or incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

Dated at the City of Victoria the 4th day of August, A.D. 1897.

HUNTER & OLIVER,
au5 Solicitors for the Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session by the Cowichan Lumber Company, Limited, for an Act to empower the said applicants to exercise in the Province of British Columbia all the powers, privileges and capacities granted to the said company by their charter under the Great seal of Canada, and especially to empower the said company to construct and maintain a retaining dam and such works in connection therewith as are hereinafter referred to in or upon the Cowichan River on Section 16, Range V., Quamichan District, upon such site and according to such plans and specifications as shall have received the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and to construct, maintain and operate a double or single line of tramway of such gauge as they may deem advisable, with necessary side tracks and turn outs, and to build bridges and erect, acquire and maintain telegraph and telephone lines along their said tramway, subject in so far as the same passes over any highway to the permission and under the supervision of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, the said tramway to commence on the north side of Cowichan River, on Section 16, Range V, Quamichan District about 750 feet above the wagon road bridge across said river on Section 15, Range V, of said district, thence in an easterly direction following north bank of said river and intersecting the line of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway and at such a distance from said river as will afford the most convenient route to a point at or near the mouth of said river with all the usual powers and privileges incidental to the construction and operation of such works with power to said company to use the water or water power to be created by the erection of such retaining dam for producing any form of power or for generating electricity for the purpose of light, heat and power, and for all and every purpose mentioned in Sections 80, 81, 82 and 83 of the Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897, and to do everything necessary or incidental to the carrying out of all or any of the objects referred to in said sections and to enter upon survey purchase and expropriate lands for the purposes of said works, and so that the provisions of the British Columbia Railway Act as to expropriation of lands shall apply for the right to take timber, stone, gravel and other materials for use and construction of said works; to levy and collect tolls from all passengers and in respect of all freight carried upon such tramway as the company may by regulation direct; to contract for supplying water and electricity for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes, and to do all things which may be necessary to enable the said company to carry out such contracts within such limits, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor-in Council; and to charge and collect reasonable tolls and charges therefor.

Dated the 27th day of January, 1898.

CREASE & CREASE,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

A WINCHESTER RIFLE

In The Klondike

is as necessary as a pickaxe. No miner should be without one. Unaffected by extreme cold or heat. Send name and address on a postal card for 148-page illustrated catalogue. It is free.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co.,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
418 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

MACONOCHIE'S
RATIONS

A BOON TO ALL EXPLORING, MINING, AND TOURING PARTIES.

MACONOCHIE'S PATENT ARMY & NAVY RATIONS are a combination of choice Meat and Vegetables, forming a substantial, nutritious, and savoury meal, which can be eaten hot or cold. Hot in a few minutes.

MACONOCHIE'S foods are the best that money can buy.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,
London, ENGLAND,
Manufacturers of Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Bottled Fruits, Jelly Tablets, &c. Potted Meats, Pâtés & Camp Pies, Soups, Sausages, &c.
139 Gold Medals and Highest Awards.

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

NEAVE'S FOOD

IN 1-lb. PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

EXTENSIVELY USED ON THE MINING CAMPS OF AUSTRALIA and in SOUTH AFRICA.

A Large Amount of Nourishment in a Portable Form.

WILL KEEP Indefinitely,
Not Affected by Damp.

"*Contains all the elements of food in an easily digested form.*"—DR. GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

"*This Food may be used with advantage by persons of all ages.*"—SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Manufacturers, FORDINGBRIDGE, England.

Man! Where Is Your Strength?

Where is the vigor given you by nature? Where is your manly bearing, your hearty grasp of the hand? Have you wasted it in excesses and dissipation? Is it gone? Is the world full of bitterness to you? Are your days spent in brooding over your trouble and your nights in restless tossing.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

Let hope spring in your heart, for this grand remedy will restore your strength, confidence, self-esteem. Read how it is done in the book "Three Classes of Men." which will be sent to you closely sealed, without marks, free. Don't put it off. Address

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
156 St. James Street, MONTREAL, Quebec.

SCOTLAND
Expects Every Man to Do His Duty"
BY DRINKING
WATSON'S
DUNDEE WHISKY.

OBTAINABLE THROUGHOUT CANADA.
Agents for British Columbia—
EARSMAN & CO.,
37/39 Langley Street, VICTORIA.

R. P. RITHET & CO.
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS,
Wharf Street, Victoria, B.C.
Groceries, Wines and Liquors

KLONDIKE OUTFITTERS & MARINE UNDERWRITERS

Agents for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's Direct Steamers to all Klondike Points.

HUNDREDS ON THE ROAD

J. B. Perry Receives a Letter Stating an American Host Are Coming Here.

Another Rush of Miners From Across the Border—Their Favorable Opinion of Victoria.

The already large crowd of miners and prospective miners outfitting in Victoria was augmented yesterday by nearly two hundred, most of whom came from across the border. The steamer City of Kingston brought in a motley crowd of one hundred and fifteen, and, in accommodating these, the hotelkeepers had to solve a difficult problem, for most of the city hostleries are already well filled. However, with the recent great rush of strangers to this city, a large number of lodging houses have sprung into existence, and several enterprising hotelkeepers have also leased untenanted buildings, so that most of the gold seekers finally secured accommodation. Yesterday's arrivals were in one respect quite different from the preceding ones—the majority of them came from the far East. Michigan sent us two large parties, the members of which are hardy, robust-looking workmen, who are bound to do well in the frozen North having been accustomed to hard work and a frigid climate in the East. Then there were men from New York state, overflowing with enthusiasm, shrewd Yankees from Massachusetts who ascertained in Seattle that they could outfit to better advantage in Victoria, and several parties from the Blue Grass state whom the same inducements brought over here.

It is interesting to note from day to day the changes in costume affected by the nugget seekers. A slight indication of hard weather brings out fur coats and caps and heavy mackinaws, a mild day is taken advantage of to air bright colored sweaters and the latest style of Klondike hat; while yesterday the miserable drenching rain brought out the most appropriate article of wearing apparel yet seen—the ever serviceable "slicker" or oil coat. One here predominated, a bright yellow, and hundreds of hardy looking men wearing these, lent a bright aspect to the otherwise dismal scene. Outfitters again had all they could do to handle the orders which flowed in from all quarters, and Collector Milne issued so many licenses that he can without doubt lay claim to the title of "the busiest man in town."

Among the parties which arrived yesterday is one from San Jose, Cala., composed of Capt. F. M. Pierpont, H. Broome, T. W. Wright, J. M. Cowan and W. W. Ruble, who are registered at the Dominion. As has been the case with nearly all their countrymen, they visited Seattle prior to coming here, and find that they are saving a good round sum on their large outfits by doing so. It is expected that several more large parties will arrive here shortly to outfit.

Letters of inquiry as to outfitting continue to pour in upon local merchants from every part of the United States. It is a significant fact, indicative of the spirit of inquiry abroad that many of these letters come from parties located at the so-called head points of the outfitting trade in the States. For instance, W. G. Cameron, the Johnson street clothier and outfitter, has among many communications bearing on outfitting, received the following from a Tacoma party: "I represent a large party of miners of this city, and before outfitting we would like to have some of your price lists on Alaska outfits. Your book, 'Klondike Information,' with wages, etc., would be thankfully received." This is but a sample of hundreds of letters received here during the past fortnight.

Ten thousand people, according to the travelling passenger agent of an American western railway, will during the next three months start out from the Northern States west of the Mississippi river for the Klondike. Mr. J. B. Perry, of the Sheet Metal Works, Broad street, had this information conveyed to him by letter from the railway man in question, whose name, for obvious reasons, is withheld. The letter moreover states that two carloads of gold hunters from the States of Indiana and Kentucky are now on the way to the coast and that many of these, owing to information they have recently received, will outfit entirely in Victoria.

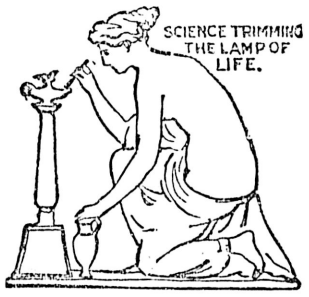
Free Trial To Any Honest Man

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL CO. of Buffalo, N. Y.

This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.



So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer:—

They will send their costly and magically effective appliance and a whole month's course of restorative remedies, **positively on trial without expense** to any honest and reliable man!

Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—till results are known to and acknowledged by the patient.

The Erie Medical Company's appliance and remedies have been talked about and written about all over the world, till every man has heard of them.

They restore or create strength, vigor, healthy tissue and new life.

They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the energy.

They cure nervousness, despondency and all the effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork, etc.

They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Failure is impossible and age is no barrier.

This "Trial without Expense" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once.

No C. O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy nor deception, no exposure. A clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing.

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y., and refer to seeing the account of their offer in this paper.

EPPS'S COCOA
ENGLISH
BREAKFAST COCOA
Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY in QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
In Quarter-Pound Tins only.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

A WOMAN TO WOMAN.

She Has Reason to Believe that Paine's Celery Compound is the Best Medicine in the World.

Mrs Allen Has Rid Herself of Nervousness and Neuralgia.

She says:
"After Using Seven Bottles of the Compound I am Well and Strong."

Paine's Celery Compound Gives Health and Good Looks to Sick Women of Every Age.

Wells & Richardson Co.

DEAR SIRS:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the fact that Paine's Celery Compound has caused a remarkable change in my condition. For ten years I suffered from nervousness and neuralgia, and have used medicines of all kinds without finding relief.

Your Paine's Celery Compound was recommended to me, and after using seven bottles I find myself will and strong, and can rest and sleep with ease and comfort. I believe it to be the best medicine in the world, and I always recommend it with pleasure.

Yours truly,
MRS. A. ALLEN, Ramsay, Ont.

SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

A Silverton Man Found Dead in His Bed at the Australian Hotel.

Parker McKenzie, who arrived in town on Saturday from the Sound on his way to the Klondike, was found dead in his bed at the Australian hotel yesterday afternoon, the result of leaving the gas jet open after the flame had been extinguished. McKenzie had gone to bed late on Sunday night and yesterday afternoon Mr. Macdonald in passing along the hall smelt gas escaping. This led to a search and McKenzie's door, which was locked inside, was opened, the unfortunate inmate being found dead in bed from the fumes from the open gas jet. Either McKenzie on retiring blew out the gas or else after closing the jet off he inadvertently opened it again. McKenzie came from Silverton, Snohomish county, Washington. Apparently he was about 35 years of age, and from papers in his possession it was learned that he was last year road superintendent in district 72, Snohomish county. He had come here with the intention of proceeding to Dawson City. A post mortem will be held to-day and the inquest will likely be this afternoon.

Attractive Women.

Why is one woman attractive and another not? The most admirable and attractive thing about an attractive woman is her womanliness. Everybody admires a womanly woman, she must have health, of course, because without it she would lose the brightness of her eyes, the fullness of her cheeks and her vivacity. Real health must mean that a woman is really well as in every other. That she is capable of performing the duties of maternity. Some are born with what is called "constitutional weakness." Those who do not enjoy perfect health, need only take the proper precautions and the proper remedy to become perfectly well and strong. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure any derangement of the distinctly feminine organism.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only*, and receive a copy of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pittsburg Fire.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 12.—Three more bodies were recovered to-day, making 20 so far. All the bodies were bruised and mangled. They were found close together.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Yukon Miners.

Don't forget to get your sheath, knives, pocket knives, camping knives, compasses, hair-cutting scissors, money belts, miners' glasses, snow glasses and an endless variety of necessities, iron Fox's, 78 Government street. x

THE GOLDEN NORTH MINERS' OUTFITTING EMPORIUM

Sleighs, Gold Scales, Snow Glasses, Pack Straps, Ice Creepers, Snow Shoes, Cow Boy Hats, Gold Bags, Woolen Scarfs, Gloves and Mittens of Every Description, Etc.

Mackinaw Suits, Corduroy Suits, Waterproof Irish Frieze Suits, Canvass Wool Lined Suits, Canvass Coats, Sheep Skin Lined, Full Lines of Waterproof Clothing, Best Wool Blankets, from 5 lbs to 14 lbs, Gum Boots and Heavy Mining Shoes.----We lead the trade in Moccasins----Sleeping Bags, from $2.50 up, Oil Blankets, Oil Bags, (our own make), Heavy Wool Germany Socks, Full Lines of Wool Underwear, Fur Coats and Fur Robes

....THE BEST

44 YATES ST.

The only Exclusive Miners' Outfitting Store in Victoria

NOTE ADDRESS: 44 YATES STREET

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE THERMOMETER.

ESQUIMALT STATION, Feb. 13, 1898.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

1 a.m..	42·	Mean 47·	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows·
5 a.m..	43·		5 a.m.—Calm.
9 a.m..	50·	Highest 52·	1 p.m.—16 W.
1 p.m.	51·	Lowest 42·	9 p.m.—20 S.
5 p.m..	49·		Rain—1.91. Cloudy. No sun.
9 p.m..	47·		

Barometer 9 a.m... {Observed .....30.150 {Reduced 30.117

KLONDYKE MEDICINES

Provide against sickness in camp with first-class drugs. Take just enough and only the kind necessary. We have had 35 years' experience and can be relied upon to supply what is needed at reasonable prices.

Thomas Shotbolt,

Pioneer Drug Store, 59 Johnson St.

Open till 11 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer KINGSTON from the Sound—F Foster, W O Harris, J W Heffner, F Effinsoula, F Ostram, O Ostram, D McTunis, D McCullom, M F Lohenstein, W H Griffin, H Heddin, S Foster, B Olsen, A McDonald, A Curtis, B L Clark, W Gross, N Angood, D Welch, H H Bacon, A. Nadeau, W H Black, Miss Fulmer, Mrs Cushing, A Marlin, D Gross, John Croft, O Smith, H C Ning, W Lindlay, D Kinley, J Kinley, N Kinly, Miss J Pollock, C W Bush, J L Leigh, C W Mack, E B Palmer, M Strauss, W Erison, W Grifforth and wife, D Carmody, P. J. Pierson, Mrs Zuzach, B Williams, N B Chapman, M Mooper, F Johnson, M A Johnson, A P Schlitz, Jacob Eul, A Bravier, F Runneck, John Hunton, J Horner, F Curaberth, Wm Greig, E S Hemenway, G W Williams, G H McMillan, A Smith, M McDougall, Mrs Thomas, E Lacey, G H Ovington, G H Collander, W A Buck, M J Norney, A Lace, J Byron, P Peterson, J Sehra, J H Hoone, P Rhodes, J Flintmire, J J Lyon, Jas W O'Neil, M Connelly, A Wallweight, J Liberty, M. Armstrong, D W Witrock, A B Whiting, J Christopher, O Cooper, Mrs Millet, Mrs Shaw, P S Anderson, Jas Flickenger, C George, A Brinde, A Christopher, A Williams, L Brown, B Loving, C B Mackles, W Slnger, A Steiger, John Wirth, N Glazier, G Jackson, M Fulton, J Mohler, H E Pehrson, P McCabe, Joe Ralph, L Flint, Frank Lane, Albert Green, Frank Shaw.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer KINGSTON from the Sound—S Leiser & Co, Jno Weston, E G Prior & Co, J. R Irving, Calbreath & Co, Vaio & B, Sinclair & Co, R C P Mills Co, Prov Pub Co, H Tye Hardware Co, H J Brady, F Norris, Hudson's Bay Co, H A Silby, E B Erskine, G Calbuth, Weiler Bros, J R Anderson, J H Todd & Son, J Piecey & Co, Clark Stewart, W H Taylor, R A Brown, Jno Boyd & Co, W Worden, B & Ker, Tie Hing & Co, Steve Jones, Hills Syrup Co, Wilson Bros, T N Hibber & Co, Saunders & Co, E J Salmon. P T Patton, B C Furniture Co, Gilmore & McC, W G Cameron, H C Beeton.

Coal

Leave orders with

Munn, Holland & Co.,

BROAD STREET, (Opposite Driard)

FOR ARTIFICIAL ..WREATHS..

CALL AT BRADBURY'S MONUMENTAL WRKS. Cormorant St., One block above City Hall.

Waterproof canvas coats sheep lined for Klondike trade. B. Williams & Co.

PIONEER WOMAN MINER

Miss Nellie Cashman the First White Woman in Cassiar's Mines Visits Victoria.

Spent Her Life in Mining and Will Search Now for the Yukon Mother Lode.

The first white woman to penetrate the Cassiar country, and who twenty-one years ago visited Alaska in quest of gold, arrived in the city last night from 'Frisco and is at present a guest at the Burnes House. She is Miss Nellie Cashman, and in addition to having spent several years in the frozen north, she has prosecuted her search for gold with varying success in almost every mining region in the United States. She is out now for a big stake, nothing more or less than the mother lode of the far-famed Klondike region. She says if her experience in quartz mining will stand her in good need, and her proverbial good luck in mining matters stays with her, she will have a chance at least to stake out a few claims in the mountain of gold which is thought to enrich all the north.

Miss Cashman went to the Cassiar district with 200 miners from the Comstock, Nevada, in 1874 at the time of the gold excitement, being the only woman in the party. At that time she was only sixteen, but as subsequent events proved full of courage and strength. For a number of years she remained in the country mining and conducting a mercantile business, and then came out to Victoria with a stake which put many of her hardier companions to the blush. Since then she has been engaged in mining in California, Utah, Colorado, Nevada and Mexico, and at the present time holds claims in most of these states.

She has come to Victoria to outfit and will probably go north in a few days with quite a party. She says that the Stikine route is the only one to take and that Victoria is the only place at which to outfit, as she found out many years ago.

Miss Cashman is a lithe, active looking woman, with jet black hair, and possesses all the vivacity and enthusiasm of a young girl. Her personality is very striking, and her experience in mining matters, as given to a COLONIST reporter last night, to say the least has been unique. She told the story of her trying experiences in the North in a matter-of-fact business-like way, and her statements can be corroborated by many old-time miners here who knew her in the days of the Cassiar excitement.

"I went north to Cassiar with a party of 200 miners from Nevada just about twenty-one years ago," she said, "and at that time, needless to say, we penetrated a practically unknown country. We went up the Stikine river to Telegraph Creek early in the summer, and when the party settled down in what was then a very rich region, I alternately mined and kept a boarding-house for the miners. Many miners whom I learn are at present in the Yukon country, and several of your prominent merchants and outfitters were companions of mine in those days. In the fall of the year I came out to civilization, that is to Victoria, but learning that a large number of our party were sick with the scurvy I hastened back after securing six men to accompany me.

"It took us seventy-seven days to reach camp as the winter was very severe. At Wrangel the United States customs officers tried to dissuade me from taking what they termed my mad trip, and in fact when we had been several days up the river on our journey they sent up a number of men to induce me to turn back. We pushed on, however, in the coldest kind of weather, with hardly any trail to follow, and after sleeping seventy-seven days in the snow reached the camp in time to be of service to the men, some of whom were half dead for want of proper supplies. They are talking a great deal about sleeping bags, etc., for that northern country, but all I used on that terrible trip was a pair of blankets. Some days we travelled only five miles, for we took in with us about 1,500 pounds of supplies.

"When I came out of the Cassiar country for good I went to a number of American mining camps, and have since been travelling and prospecting almost continuously. It is just about two years and a half ago that I took it in my head to visit Juneau, and while I remained there only a few days I met many of the old boys of Cassiar. At the time I said I believed the northern country would yet prove the richest in the world, but I did not go into the interior, as at the time I had too much stake in several western mining camps. My brief trip to Juneau was vividly impressed on my mind for one reason. You see many of the boys were just about to go into the interior to prospect, and when I arrived they appeared to be glad to see me. They built a huge log fire and made me sit by it and talk of the old Cassiar days. They said it looked natural to see me sitting by a camp fire as in the days of yore.

"Now, perhaps, you would like to know something about my present expedition North. My party is composed only of my nephew and another young man, both robust, hardy fellows. However, I expect to be joined here by several others, and we will go North over the Stikine route in a few days. I consider it the best route to the northern country, and as I have travelled it twice when there were practically no traile, I know something about it.

As regards outfitting, of course I will get everything here. Your merchants have outfitted me and many of my former companions year ago, and we always got full satisfaction. Is it any reason, therefore, that we return to them? When we reach the Yukon country my party intend to prospect, but I will probably vary that occupation by engaging in business.

"You would like to know how I dress when on such expeditions, eh? Well, in many respects as a man does, with long, heavy trousers and rubber boots. Of course, when associating with strangers, I wear a long rubber coat. Skirts are out of the question up north, as many women will find out before they reach the gold fields."

Miss Cashman expects to meet many of her old-time companions of the Cassiar district up north. As before stated, one of her chief ambitions is to discover the mother lode and her first efforts in the north will probably be in this direction.

A number of old Cassiar men at present resident here shook hands with Miss Cashman at the Burns House last evening and wished her all kinds of success on the occasion of her fourth visit to the frozen north.

☞ We are doing our best to advertise the city and bring you trade. Now advertise and let people know where to buy and what to buy. x

ENTERED.

Str. Charmer	from	Vancouver.
" City of Kingston.	"	Port Townsend.
" Tyee	"	"
" Columbia	"	Yokohama.
" Sadie	"	Departure Bay.
" Oscar	"	Comox.
" Daisy	"	Chemainus.

CLEARED.

Str. Charmer	for	Vancouver.
" City of Kingston.	"	Port Townsend.
" Tyee	"	Vancouver.
" Columbia	"	Tacoma.
" Oscar	"	Roche Harbor.
" Sadie	"	Departure Bay.

A COMMON Cold

and common carelessness can make a combination strong enough to defy all the healing skill of the physician. Common carelessness lets the cold root and grow. Common carelessness says, between paroxysms of coughing, "It will be all right in a day or two," and the common end is confirmed lung trouble, perhaps consumption. The common-sense treatment of a common cold is a prompt dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is the most efficient and reliable cure for colds and coughs, and is constantly prescribed by physicians.

S. HAYNES, M. D., Saranac, N. Y., says:—

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my practice since 1853, and have always found it reliable for the cure of colds, coughs, and all lung diseases."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Free advice on any disease from our eminent physician. Address, Medical Department, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE THERMOMETER.

ESQUIMALT STATION, Feb. 14, 1898.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

1 a.m..	45	Mean 43·	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a.m..	42.		5 a.m.—Calm.
9 a.m..	42·	Highest 45·	1 p.m.—4 N.E.
1 p.m..	43	Lowest 42·	9 p.m.—Calm.
5 p.m..	42·		Rain—.1.62 Cloudy. No sun.
9 p.m..	43		

Barometer 9 a.m... {Observed..... 30.290 {Reduced 30,254

MR. CARLYLE RESIGNS.

He Has Accepted the Position of Mining Engineer and General Manager of the B. A. Corporation.

Yesterday Mr. W. A. Carlyle, provincial mineralogist, sent in his resignation to take effect on April 1, when he becomes mining engineer and general mine manager of the British American Corporation with headquarters at Rossland, where the company has made its chief purchases of properties that have been under inspection and advisement for months past. Mr. C. H. Mackintosh has acted in full accord with the London directors, who are fully informed as to the character of the properties they have bought, and although they have paid high prices for, as yet, improved properties they fully recognize this fact but are prepared to take the risk and will now thoroughly develop their claims. Other properties may be secured and as the company is very strong financially and a gentleman of great wealth and mining experience in the United States, Mexico and elsewhere is its leading English director, good development work will be carried on in the most economical manner possible. The great ability which Mr. Carlyle has displayed in his position as provincial mineralogist and the very high opinion competent men have of him as a scientific and practical mining man led to his selection to fill the very important position for which he has been chosen. The province owes much to Mr. Carlyle for his successful efforts towards advancing the mining industry, and while it will be a difficult matter to fill his place, his good fortune will give pleasure to everyone who knows him.

Rolling Mill Burned.

HAMILTON, Feb. 14.—(Special)—The Ontaria Rolling mills were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is about $30,000. About 230 men were thrown out of employment.

Spain's Cuban Fleet.

MADRID, Feb. 14.—The cruiser Salmirante Oquendo sailed from Carthagenia for Las Palmas, from which port she will proceed to Cuba. The despatch of another cruiser and seven torpedo boats has been decided upon. The Bank of Spain has offered for sale 20,000,000 pesetas treasury bonds.

Trade With Abyssinia.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The publication of the treaties with Abyssinia will prove sensational. The rumors of big British concessions are groundless. Great Britain secures another open door by most favored nation treatment in respect to imports and local taxation.

BLUE RIBBON TEA TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT

DYEA===ALASKA...

Only 28 Miles from Salt Water to Lakes.

CHILKOOT TRADING CO., *Dyea, Alaska.*

COMPLETE OUTFITS

Groceries - Dry Goods - Hardware.

Victoria Agents—SHALLCROSS, MACAULAY & CO., Bastion St.

FOR THE BEST

In Moccasins, Creepers, Gum Boots, Overshoes, Sox, Mitts, Gauntlets and Klondike Boots

GO TO.....GEO. H. MAYNARD'S

85 Douglas St

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets

Wilton's Axminsters, Velvets, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain.....Carpeting direct from the Mills.....Fine Line of Lace and Heavy Curtains. Largest range in the city.....

WEILER BROS.,

51 to 55 Fort St.

Geo. Powell & Co...

CHEAPSIDE

127 Government St.

The DAWSON CITY Steel Stove, 4½ joint Stove Pipes, Oven Pan and tent roof plate

The Lot for . . $5.75

Our Klondyke Specialties

STOVES, COOKING GEAR, HARDWARE, GOLD SCALES, Etc.

GOLD SEAL, CRACK PROOF GUM BOOTS

A. B. ERSKINE,

Corn Government and Johnson Sts.

CEMENT

...White's...

NEW STOCK

Ex Benicia

R. P. RITHET & CO

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

City Ticket Office

75 *Government Street*

Leave—Via "S.S. KINGSTON"—Arrive.
8 a.m. 6 a.m.
Connecting at Seattle with Overland Express.
J. H. ROGERS, Agent.

BAKER & COLSTON...

COAL AND WOOD

Double Screened Alexandra, Sack or Lump per ton... $5.50
Double Screened Wellington.. $6.00
First Quality Dry Cord Wood per Cord..... $3.25

Weight and Measure Guaranteed.

Wharf and office, Bellville Street, James Bay. Telephone (in name on card Gawley & Co), 407. City office at Swinerton & Oddy's, Government St. Telephone No. 491. 192

The approval of a woman beats the verdict of a jury. When once a critical woman finds what she wants she is certain to appreciate it. We please our customers every day. They find that nowhere else in the city can they get as nearly what they want at such reasonable prices. We have a splendid new line of Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Sideboards, Dinner Sets, Lamps, Etc.

THE B.C. FURNITURE CO.,

JACOB SEHL, Manager.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Ltd.

7 Per Cent. Debentures.

Fifth Annual Drawing.

The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for re-payment at par on and after the 15th day of February next. Interest ceases on the 15th day of February next.

Fifty Debentures numbers, 12, 29, 38, 48, 49, 60, 62, 70, 88, 95, 106, 108, 123, 133, 138, 141, 153 163, 169, 183, 205, 206, 207, 216, 223, 236, 240, 245, 273, 291, 318, 326, 327, 333, 340 359, 384, 385, 398, 410, 413, 414, 427, 430, 432, 438, 464, 474 490, 491.

Fifty Debentures of $500 each, $25 000

The above mentioned debentures will be paid on and after the 15th day of February next, on presentation of the debentures at the Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.

For the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited.

R. P. RITHET, Chairman.
F. W. VINCENT, Secretary.

(Countersigned)
W. H LANGLEY,
Victoria, B C.
Notary Public.

Victoria, B. C. January 23rd, 1898. j26

PABST BOHEMIAN

From Milwaukee. The finest Beer the world ever produced, on draught at the

Bank Exchange,

The coziest, cleanest, and choicest Restaurant in the city. Never closed

...FLOUR...

Agents for the North Yakima Milling Co. Money saved by using Victor and Star, the best flour on the Market for bread or pastry. Whole-wheat Graham and Rye flour; all kinds of produce, etc.

HARTMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants, 72 Yates St

WHEN in need of help, male and female, insert a 25c. ad. in the Daily Colonist. It will pay you to advertise with us.